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80 acre farm in China, Me. Good buildings, fruit, wood, near neighborhood, handy to School Churches, Post Office, etc., well watered.

120 acre farm in Vassalboro'. Large orchard, ex- cellent buildings, cut over 60 tons of hay last year; 3 houses, 3 barns. Price, $3500.

84 acre farm in Windsor. Good land, excellent school and church privileges, Post Office and store convenient, good house and barn, well watered. Price, $1200.

2-story house and 10 acres of land in Norridge- wock, finely located. Price, $1100.

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A number of houses and lots in Augusta, Maine, ranging in prices from $100 to $2500. Also other de- sirable farm property.

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For Sale.

House and lot on Second street, Hall- well, Maine, owned by Mrs. Mad- ison Bridge. Two barns, nice house and stable in good repair. Good well and wood lot. No reasonable offer refused. Call and see the premises, or address, 211f HOPE SAMPSON, No. 2, West 31st street, New York.

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113 acre farm in Starks, Maine, of 4 stage road, leading from Starks to Mad- ison Bridge. Two barns, nice house and stable in good repair. Good well and wood lot. No reasonable offer refused. Call churches, post office, and good neighborhood. Cut from 40 to 50 tons of hay. Also, a nice farm of 100 acres adjoining. Two good barns, house not new. I will sell one or both. GARDNER BROS., 211f Hall's Store, Starks, Maine.

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VOL. LV. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1887. No. 17.

The losses of range cattle have been unparalleled this winter all along the eastern slopes of the rocky mountains. Thousands of cattle have been frozen to death, and have starved on the plains and slopes.

Seed swindlers are plying their trade vigorously in some of the western States, and scooping in many victims. So far, this State has escaped their visitation. Remember, farmers, not to sign your name to any paper for any purpose whatever, so long as the party presenting it is a stranger.

A few minutes time was spent the other day in looking through the barns of Messrs. Lord and Dane of Kennebunk, and examining their fine herds of Hereford cattle. Their stock has been wintering finely in their comfortable quarters, and are now showing to good advantage. The young stuff calved in the fall are making rapid growth, and among them will be found some animals with which to grace the show ring as they grow older.

While there have been large shipments of barreled pork, lard, and boxed meats to the South of late, the foreign demands for American hog products has had something to do with the late boom in both live hogs and provisions. It appears that exports of hog products from this country during the past three months, aggregated 367,807,328 lbs., against 221,304,742 lbs. for the same time in 1885-6—an increase of 46,502,586 lbs., equal to the product of 258,000 hogs.

A private letter to us from Bridgton, has the following: In the *Yankee Farmer* for Feb. 18, 1837, just fifty years ago, prices are quoted in Portland market as follows: Beans, $2.50 per bushel; corn, yellow, flat, $1.33; flour, $12 to $15 per bbl.; hay, $11 to $16 per ton; oats, 60 cents per bushel; potatoes, 40 to 50 cents; eggs, 20 cents per doz.; butter, 16 to 20 cents per lb.; cheese, 12½ cents; lard, 18 to 20 cents. The paper goes on to say, that there was much dissatisfaction on account of the high price of flour. Meetings were held and resolutions passed, recommending "abstinence from flour until it is reduced to a reasonable price, so that the Southern extortioners will see the error of their ways, and feel willing to borrow and lend."

Prof. I. P. Roberts' records of experiments show a saving of eight cents per cow daily, in the consumption of food, while the milk yield was not much affected, by warming the drinking water. He favors keeping cows in the stable most of the time in cold weather, and keeping the stable at a temperature most agreeable to its occupants. Don't turn them out to warm up in the barnyard, or use their bodies as machines for making ice cream. He does not think mature cows need much exercise in winter, and in this he was sustained by Harris Lewis and other prominent dairymen. His standard for a good cow is 8,000 pounds of milk a year. He favors a free use of cottonseed meal, both on account of its being a good milk producing food, and the fertilising properties it leaves when fed.

We understand a two days' farmers' convention has been arranged by Aroostook farmers to be held at Presque Isle, March 15 and 16, for the consideration of farm topics. The leading subject is to be "Stock Husbandry for Aroostook County," and Mr. I. C. Libby, our Boston stock market reporter, has engaged to be present and take part in the meeting. This is the right kind of work. Farmers must "up and at it" if they would accomplish something. The example of such men as Ex-Senator Parkhurst, Columbus Hayford, Edward Wiggin, Esq., Albert Haynes, and many others that might be named, in their efforts to improve the stock of that section, and awaken a general interest in the same, is doing more for that section than can now be estimated. There is nothing like stock to build up the prosperity of a community of farmers. While the county has been recently making creditable progress in this direction, yet such meetings as this will boom the business faster, and hasten the day when this section will be as celebrated for its good stock, as now for its choice potatoes.

Plums.

In recent years plum trees have been producing more fruit than formerly. True, they do not bear bountiful crops every year, yet the crops come more frequently and more certainly than was formerly the case. Whether it is because of more fruitful trees we have multiplied, or that because of more trees the fruit has increased, matters not, so long as it is a fact. We find more trees planted out and more fruit produced. To what extent there is a demand for this fruit is a question which may well be considered by those who are disposed to plant for fruit for sale. In the bearing years the market is now quite well supplied, as is proved by the fact that the price is reduced to a figure as low as the business will bear, and leave any profit to the grower. An increase of the trees to whatever extent will not essentially increase the fruit in the barren years. If this view of the case is correct there is not a call for any considerable increase of plum orchards. In Western New York, last year, as was reported at the Rochester horticultural meeting, the crop was so heavy that it could not be marketed. The fruit is perishable and will not stand up long after being put on the market; nor can it well be transported long distances after arriving at maturity.

True, there is room for some more trees, on which to grow fruit for home use, so long as there is a garden without them. And it is also true that the profitable age of the tree is quite limited. For these reasons, if we would continue to have plums, it will be necessary to renew the trees at frequent intervals. It is doubtful, however, whether any considerable increase of plum orchards would be found as profitable as apples.

Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Following is the full text of the bill establishing agricultural experiment stations, which has passed both branches of Congress and received the signature of the President:

A bill (S. 372) to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science, there shall be established, under direction of the college or colleges, or agricultural department of colleges, in each State or Territory established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," or any of the supplements to said act, a department to be known as and designated as an "agricultural experiment station:" *Provided*, That in any State or Territory in which two such colleges have been or may be established the appropriation hereinafter made to such State or Territory shall be equally divided between such colleges, unless the Legislature of such State or Territory shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and waters; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States and Territories.

SEC. 3. That in order to secure, as far as practicable, uniformity of methods and results in the work of said stations, it shall be the duty of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish forms, as far as practicable, for the tabulation of results of investigation or experiments; to indicate, from time to time, such lines of inquiry as to him shall seem most important; and, in general, to furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this act. It shall be the duty of each of said stations, annually, on or before the 1st day of February, to make to the Governor of the State or Territory in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, a copy of which report shall be sent to each of said stations, to the said Commissioner of Agriculture, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. That bulletins or reports of progress shall be published at said stations at least once in three months, one copy of which shall be sent to each newspaper in the States or Territories in which they are respectively located, and to such individuals actually engaged in farming as may request the same, and as far as the means of the station will permit. Such bulletins or reports and the annual reports of said stations shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of conducting investigations and experiments, and printing and distributing the results, as hereinbefore prescribed, the sum of $15,000 per annum is hereby appropriated to each State, to be specially provided for by Congress in the appropriations from year to year, and to each territory entitled under the provisions of section 8 of this act, out of any money in the Treasury proceeding from the sales of public lands, to be paid in equal quarterly payments, on the 1st day of January, April, July and October in each year, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of said colleges, to receive the same, the first payment to be made on the 1st day of October, 1887: *Provided, however*, That out of the first annual appropriation so received by the station at any one of cottonseed meal, both on account of its being a good milk producing food, and the fertilising properties it leaves when fed. one college not more than $1,000 shall be expended in the erection, enlargement, or repair of a building or buildings necessary for carrying on the work of such station; and thereafter an amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of such annual appropriation may be so expended.

SEC. 6. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury, from the annual statement of expenditures and statements of any of said stations, that a portion of the preceding annual appropriation remains unexpended, such amount shall be deducted from the succeeding annual appropriation to such station, in order that the amount of money appropriated to any station shall not exceed the amount actually and necessarily required for its maintenance and support.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair or modify the legal relation existing between any of the said colleges and the government of the States or Territories in which they are respectively located.

SEC. 8. That in States having colleges entitled under this section to the benefits of this act, and in which agricultural experiment stations established by law, separate from said colleges, such States shall be authorized to apply such benefits to experiments at stations so established by such States; and in case any State shall have established, under the provisions of said act of July 2 aforesaid, an agricultural department or experimental station, in connection with any university, college, or institution of learning, such department, college or school, and such State shall have established or shall hereafter establish a separate agricultural college or school, which shall have connected therewith an experimental farm or station, the Legislature of such State may apply, in whole or in part, the appropriation by this act made to such separate agricultural college or school; and no legislation shall, by contract, express or implied, disable itself from so doing.

SEC. 9. That the grants of money authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purposes of said grants: *Provided*, That payment of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of its Legislature meeting next after the passage of this act, shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be held or construed as binding the United States to continue any payments from the Treasury after the same or institutions mentioned in this act, but Congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal any or all the provisions of this act.

Continued Examination on Cattle Disease Before the Legislative Committee.

The full report of the hearings on the matter of the cattle disease, which we gave in last week, which we gave in the *Farmer*, was the only report given of the investigation. At the adjourned meeting, March 3d, an increased interest was manifest. We give the testimony of each witness, and a copy of the letters so far as they pertain to the facts desired.

Mr. Gilbert—Being the first witness, who continued his testimony from last week. One matter was not brought out at the previous hearing. I have been on the Board of Trustees of State College seven years. The first year was chosen a member of farm committee, and have been on that committee since. The committee now consists of myself as chairman, Gen. Shepard of Skowhegan, and Hon. E. E. Parkhurst of Aroostook county. This farm is a part of the college. All business arrangements were made in Board of Trustees, who had full control of all matters and directed the farm committee. Mr. Gowell receives his instructions from the farm committee, who hold one or two meetings a year, mainly for the purpose of overseeing the work of the farm. Mr. Gowell is required to keep a system of farm accounts with each branch of his work, an inventory being taken of the property and all bills and vouchers being critically examined twice a year. The matter of funds for carrying on the work of the farm has been a serious question. Not one dollar has been appropriated by the State since I have been on the Board for the purchase of stock, or for farm purposes in any form, and we have been obliged to either borrow the money, or in some way incur a debt. Also as authority to secure money to purchase stock. It was put into a fund to work the farm with. No note was given, but the account stood and was recognized by the Board of Trustees, for, who passed upon his accounts annually. We authorized him from time to time to hire money to carry on the stock operations, with a view to reclaiming and building up the herd. A series of years this would be self supporting. All receipts from the sale of stock, milk or butter went to offset this account. From the time I came before the Committee on Agriculture, Board of Agriculture, I have been repeatedly called upon for advice in relation to cattle diseases. I have been consulted in a private capacity within the past week. Dr. Bailey has also been invited repeatedly. It has been a common thing for people to come to us individually for advice and suggestions.

I said in relation to a letter to Dr. Bailey at our first meeting very soon after, that I concluded that the call from McAllister warranted a visit from him, and did not in the least intend to reflect upon his action. I had been informed the bull was sick by his owner, and so thought action by the committee uncalled for. In regard to Dr. Bailey's first visit to the Orono herd would say we visited the barn with the officers there and looked the cattle over. The chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and waters; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States and Territories.

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I said in relation to a letter to Dr. Bailey at our first meeting very soon after, that I concluded that the call from McAllister warranted a visit from him, and did not in the least intend to reflect upon his action. I had been informed the bull was sick by his owner, and so thought action by the committee uncalled for. In regard to Dr. Bailey's first visit to the Orono herd would say we visited the barn with the officers there and looked the cattle over. The first statement was: "I don't see any trouble here, the herd looks all right." After looking them over, watching them closely for a time, I detected a second examination, expressing then some suspicion. Very deliberately we looked over the herd, and he stated further: "Gilbert, I don't see any serious matter, I don't see anything wrong with this herd." Questions in relation to coughing were raised. Finally, at the suggestion of Mr. Gowell, I think, it was proposed that we visit the field and see the cow that died a few weeks previous. They went and brought back a part of one lung, finding it diseased. Coming back then to the barn, he examined the stock again, and then discovered signs of disease in different animals. Up to this time none of these cases had been pronounced tuberculosis. I saw the stock in September and November, 1885, and they were in very fine condition, with no appearance of disease. It was about one-half hour after we went to the barn first before they went to the field, and I heard nothing said about tuberculosis until after Dr. Bailey returned. Should say he examined several. I never received a letter from Dr. Bailey in which he stated that the Kent bull had been slaughtered. If not by any other method then the microscope will reveal the lesions. There is no doubt about the Kent bull transmitting the disease to his offspring, when I pronounced him well to all outward appearances. With a cow in the same condition it is a question whether the milk would be diseased or not. Disease in the blood must affect the milk, the ratio of disease being in proportion to its progress. July 27th I received official notice from municipal officers of Bucksport that a bull there needed examination. I went and examined it, and found no signs of disease. The matter run along until October, I being sick meanwhile. Letters came from Mr. Kent and Mr. McAllister urging action, Mr. Kent's being as follows:

BUCKSPORT, Oct. 8, 1886.

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I am a poor man; my farm is under one thousand dollars mortgage, and I have worked hard for twenty years grading up and buying such animals as I thought came within my reach, until I have a herd of Jerseys I feel proud of, and am not ashamed for any man to see, even Governor Robie and his Council, and I have refused to sell one away in two or three years by using that bull in more than I can keep. It would ruin me, for I am too old a man to begin again where I did begin twenty years ago, and I have not been extravagant. The difference if he had had means would have killed him long ago, but as it is I have kept him in strict quarantine ever since the disease was found on the State Farm; he has not been allowed to go with any cattle of any kind. I have handled over him half a mile all through the drouth, fed him hay and grain all summer, believing something just and honorable would be done by the State, and I have kept my bills and my faith, took the best of care of him, and to get an appropriation for his benefit was the object of my and herd, according to the report to Governor Robie of the doctors of the State herd, is, I think, decided. I might add that I have refused $1,000 for the bull without some recompense from some source, (I do not know my neighbor is blind,) less than one-half there is some one to back this whole thing, and some one to make it good. Bro. Gilbert, Z. A., for the bull I will say that I have no more than this before I can condemn the herd." I went to the other side of Princess Alba and found distinct dullness, and then pronounced the case tuberculosis. Told Mr. Gilbert this. Was in the barn perhaps ten minutes before I completely diagnosed the disease. I selected ten that showed the disease, and these were put out into the barn-yard. Dr. Bailey examined the whole herd the first day. The lungs of the whole herd when killed showed distinct lesions. Without the cough it is not so easy to diagnose the disease. Would tell the disease by taking the temperature, coughing, rapid breathing, percussion of the lungs, staring coat, and general appearance. Sound tubercles, or those not in process of breaking down, will not show dullness under percussion. You can detect it very soon after the lungs are affected. If but a small portion are diseased, and the cow is exercised, it betrays itself by increased respiration. Emaciation is in the latter stages. In the early stages they take on fat more readily. In all more advanced stages there is no doubt of its contagion. This was the most virulent attack I ever knew. The disease had existed there for a long time. When the fresh blood of the new stock was brought in, it was doubtless healthy, and took the disease through contagion. There is no doubt but the disease may be transmitted through the milk when the disease is well marked. The microscope reveals a distinct bacilli, called tuberculosis tuberculosis, the direct cause of this disease. Consumption cannot be transmitted by contagion without the presence of this germ. It can also be transmitted by heredity, as the pig or calf by and through the germ. A calf may be dropped with the germs already developed. It often seizes the uterus in cows before attacking other organs. It had been accumulating in the Orono herd for so long that it finally became concentrated, and hence the rapid spread and development of the disease during the winter of 1885 and '86. It is impossible to tell just when the disease affects the milk. These bacilli are found in the early stages, and they are the means of transmission of disease, hence the milk must be affected. Thoroughly boiling the milk will destroy these germs. The Kent bull showed no disease that an external examination could have determined. I don't think any sane man, knowing the breeding of this bull, could have advised his use, with the almost certainty of tuberculosis staring him in the face. I would advise the hunting up and inspection of the bulls from the college herd, for I don't think them safe to use for service. I believe they should all be examined. You can positively identify disease when slaughtered. If not by any other method then the microscope will reveal the lesions. There is no doubt about the Kent bull transmitting the disease to his offspring, when I pronounced him well to all outward appearances. With a cow in the same condition it is a question whether the milk would be diseased or not. 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Maine Farmer.

Augusta, March 10, 1887.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$4.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber, desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Washington county during March.

C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Oxford county during March.

REV. J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in Waldo county during March and April.

Mr. J. M. Deering of Saco, planted corn on the 28th of June, using Soluble Pacific Guano, and raised corn twelve feet in height.

Dr. George M. Twitchell, of the *Farmer*, speaks in Mt. Vernon, on Friday afternoon at 2 P. M., on "Sanitary Condition of our Homes."

"Old Mother" desires us to correct a mistake in the age of the son of the late Josiah Milliken, in the last *Farmer*. It should be 20 years, instead of 26.

Captain Greely, the new Probabilities, gets his brigadier-generals star by his confirmation by the Senate to the office of chief signal officer. The opposition to him proved unavailing.

The labor troubles in Massachusetts have culminated in driving the shoe trade out of the city of Haverhill, and the citizens of the place have become greatly alarmed concerning the situation of affairs.

In the election on Monday, in Portland, the citizens by a vote of 4181 to 1945, decided in favor of taking Market Square for the site of the soldiers' monument. This settles the location, and City Hall, the old landmark, will be taken down the ensuing season.

This week will practically wind up the legislature, as far as the principal business is concerned, though we are not looking for an adjournment until about the last of next week. This has been a busy, hard-working session, and the new business has been simply immense.

P. T. Barnum's name having been used in connection with the candidacy of the prohibition party for President, the great showman comes out with a card, declining the honor, saying he "loves his show too much to run the risk of being made President."

At a town meeting in Bar Harbor on Tuesday, it was voted to instruct the selectmen to at once put in a system of sewers at Bar Harbor, under the engineering supervision of Mr. Ernest W. Bowditch of Boston. It was voted to instruct the town treasurer to hire $500,000 for the purpose.

Very few more pointed and direct speeches have been made in the legislature the present session than that of Maj. Dickey, published on our first page, on the subject of the Agricultural College. The institution in its grand work, makes its own plea, and shows why it has a right to live and flourish; but it is gratifying occasionally to have a man like Maj. Dickey, who knows whereof he affirms, to speak in its behalf.

We have received Parker & Wood's catalogue of seeds and implements for the opening season, which is brilliant with illustrations and glorious with the outcome of what we hope will be a most prosperous season. Those who deal with this firm may be sure of square treatment, and receiving their seeds just as represented. They also have all kinds of farm machinery. The address is Parker & Wood, 49 North Market street, Boston, Mass.

A hard fight was made on the labor bill in both branches of the legislature, resulting in the final passage of the Looney bill (so called) in all its essential features, the same as we published last week. While there is great difficulty in adopting any measure affecting labor and the rights of parties to make contracts for the same, we are in favor of all reasonable measures that will improve the condition of the laboring classes, and especially that will affect children.

Frank E. Southard, Esq., of this city, was counsel for Mr. Gilbert last week, before the legislative committee on tuberculosis, and conducted the case in a clear, gentlemanly and straightforward manner. The whole affair was but little more than a "tempest in a teapot," bringing but little of value to the public that they were not already in possession of, but these few facts Mr. Southard materially aided in developing. We call attention to our continued report of the investigation on the first page.

The butter tub manufacturers of Vermont and Northern New York held a meeting at St. Albans, Vt., Thursday, and organized for mutual protection in a business way. There are 45 establishments of that sort in Vermont alone, besides a number in Northern New York, producing hundreds of thousands of tubs yearly. The name chosen is the "Spruce Butter Tub Manufacturers' Association," and the officers elected are: President, S. L. Clark Parishville, N. Y.; Vice President, C. H. Stearns of Johnson, Vt.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. E. Lewis of St. Albans. Most of the manufacturers of this State have signified a willingness to join the association, with a view of stopping ruinous competition.

The New York State Board of Health has prepared a report on the pathogenetic powers of contaminated ice, in which it is stated that ice formed in impure water may contain from eight to ten per cent. of the organic matter that was merely suspended or floating in it. It may also contain living animals and plants, ranging in size from visible worms down to the minutest spores, and the vitality of these organisms may be unaffected by freezing. Such ice is unfit to use in drinking water, for it may cause serious illness. Facts are given to make all the more valuable the clear, transparent crystal from the bosom of the Kennebec.

When the discussion came up in the House, the other day, on making 32 lbs. the standard for a bushel of oats, Mr. Billings of Brownville, said that farmers would agree with him that good oats would weigh more than that. Mr. Jones of Athens said thirty or forty years ago, when the country was new, not only oats but all kinds of grain averaged higher than they do to-day, the weight gradually lessening as the land became older and poorer. All through Canada and the West the weight averaged higher than in Maine? Mr. Pattangall of Pembroke asked what followed from a bushel of oats being heavier in New York and Massachusetts than in Maine. Why, large dealers would buy their grain in Massachusetts or New York, because they would get better weight. Down in his county, and they did not have very fine farm land there either, their oats averaged 40 lbs. to the bushel, and would not think much of oats that did not average more than 32. Mr. Allen of Alfred, said that in Canada and many of the States 32 lbs. was the standard weight, and he thought it proper to establish the same weight here. The only objection among some farmers was that while the prices of wheat among large buyers sometimes varied, it was almost universally fifty cents a bushel among farmers, and they thought that when the weight was raised the price would remain the same, and they would thereby lose. He thought, however, that the price would be governed by the weight. Mr. Libby of Burnham, said the committee had given this matter careful attention, and they considered that the weight should be in uniformity with the weight of all the States, except two others —New Jersey and North Carolina. The oats of Maine would average more than 32 lbs. The bill received a passage establishing the standard at 32 lbs.

Aroostook Meeting.

The meeting at the New England Agricultural Society's Hall, Boston, Saturday, March 5, for the discussion of the advantages and attractions of Aroostook county, arranged by Hon. Fred Atwood, Winterport, was a marked success, and drew together a large gathering of farmers and agricultural enthusiasts, crowding the hall to its full capacity.

The attendance of representative Maine men was large, among their number being Governor Bodwell, and Messrs. Carter and Warren of his Council, Z. A. Gilbert, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Hon. F. W. Hill, Exeter, W. H. Strickland, Bangor, Hon. E. Swasey, Bucksport, Maj. Wm. Dickey, Ft. Kent, Hon. E. Woodbury, Houlton, G. H. Gilman, of the *Aroostook Pioneer*, L. B. Johnson, H. F. Frisbee, N. Mansur, Francis Barnes, Houlton, Hon. J. C. Talbot, East Machias, C. P. Tenney, H. C. Bradbury, W. S. Parks, J. A. Brown, Houlton, A. P. Bennett, Linneus, G. E. Ingalls, A. Lovejoy, C. L. Robinson, F. W. Titcomb, Houlton, and Dr. Young of the State Board of Health. From other sections of New England there was also a good representation of men well known in agricultural circles, among them, Hon. J. P. Barstow, and Ex-Gov. Hyde of Conn., Hon. Warren Brown of New Hampshire, and B. P. Ware, W. D. Philbrick, A. W. Cheever, and many others from Massachusetts.

Hon. Daniel Needham, Secretary of the New England Agricultural Society, called the meeting to order, and said that Aroostook had been brought down to Boston for a day, and that the speakers present would show to Boston, to New England, and to the world what there is down in that county that is worthy of the attention of the young men of New England. Col. Needham then called Hon. Fred Atwood to the chair, who presided throughout the meeting. On taking the chair he stated that he was not there for the purpose of making remarks himself, and at once introduced Z. A. Gilbert of the Maine Board of Agriculture. Mr. Gilbert referred to the broad area of the State, and while it had been well known for its water powers and lumbering interests, its agricultural interests were of far greater importance. Of this fact the people of our own State, even, did not sufficiently appreciate, and as a consequence the agricultural advantages of the State had not been held before the public at large to the extent their importance would warrant. He therefore felt to thank those who had afforded the opportunity for this meeting for the privilege offered of publicly calling attention to the cheap lands and fertile soils of Maine. These were found all over the State, but it was particularly to the peculiar and unsurpassed advantages of the great Aroostook county to which attention would be directed to-day.

The geologic formation of that section, the condition of soil, the low market value, and the vast area of undeveloped lands still remaining, were referred to. We had in the past welcomed many Boston mechanics and laboring men to these cheap lands, where they were now enjoying comfortable homes in independence, and there was room for more. There was room for the laborer with his muscle, the homeless mechanic of the city with his family, the capitalist with his money, there was room for all, and we welcomed them with open arms to come in and occupy these lands with us.

Gov. Bodwell was then introduced as a native of the State of Massachusetts, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He said it was a pleasure to meet so many residents of his native State. About thirty-five years ago, contrary to the advice, "Go West, young man," he said he decided to go East, and took with him a party of men from his native town of Methuen, and he had never had cause to regret the step. Of those who went with him every one had been successful in their business, and had acquired an independence. He believed the opportunities for success in Maine were even greater than were offered in the West. He said it was well known that he was not a speech maker, but in his business affairs he had always been successful in selecting efficient men to perform such work as he could not do himself, and so on this occasion he would leave this part to those who were to follow him.

Prof. C. H. Fernald of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, formerly of Orono, was then called upon, and spoke of having resided in Aroostook county, where he had opportunity to study the wonderful productiveness of the soil of this desirable and attractive section. There is a vast region still undeveloped. True the season there is short, but once under way the crops mature with remarkable rapidity, and reward the farmer with bountiful crops. The county has never been fully or properly advertised, and this is the reason that its superior advantages are still but little known. It is worthy the attention of those seeking for homes of thrift and independence.

Hon. Harrison Hume of Boston, formerly of Eastport, said the question of vital importance to-day is—How shall we retain our young men on the farms? This drift from the farms to the already over-crowded cities is wrong, and is adding perplexity to the great social problem now pressing for a solution in all the large cities. "I tell you, Mr. Secretary," said he warmly, "and I tell you, Gov. Bodwell, your State needs to pursue a more liberal policy towards her vast and still unmeasured agricultural interests. The young men want to be taught that those farms are of value. They want to be encouraged to remain on them and work and develop them." As a means to this end there should be liberal appropriations to agricultural societies to be offered the boys and girls in the young men of Aroostook, Washington and all the other counties, to stimulate them and encourage them to stay on the farms. A great work may thus be done for its young men, and through them to the State at large.

Hon. Wm. Dickey of Fort Kent, said there was no county in New England more inviting than the valley of the St. John in Aroostook. A more charming or beautiful country cannot be found. The climate is extremely healthful, and the absence of dampness in the air in winter counteracts the effect and prevents the realization of the low temperature indicated by the thermometer. This county has yet hardly been explored. In his own representative district there are 176 townships of still unbroken forest. These are all good clearing lands. On the Fish river road leading to Fort Kent, are two townships of land that cannot be surpassed in fertility, and beautifully located on a chain of lakes, now for sale at two dollars an acre. So we say to the young men who are looking to provide comfortable homes, go down there and occupy these lands. Mr. Dickey closed his remarks with the highest compliments of respect for the high business standing and strict integrity of the Governor of the State, and for the ability and statesmanship of another citizen of our State so well and widely known throughout the country.

Francis Barnes, Esq., of Houlton, was introduced, who proceeded to speak more in detail of the advantages of the county to the man of small means who was looking for a chance through his own labor to work out the problem of comfort and independence, and illustrated what he claimed by a reference to examples which had come under his immediate knowledge. Such facts are of the utmost importance, and Mr. Barnes could not have done better than to put them in as proof of the claims that are being made, that here is an opening for young men fully equal to what is offered in other and more distant States.

Following the above, remarks were made by Hon. C. B. Pratt of Worcester, Mr. A. C. Stockin of Boston, and Col. Z. A. Smith of the Boston *Journal*.

Copies of the *Aroostook Pioneer*, a special edition for the purpose furnished by the enterprising proprietor, Mr. Gilman, containing valuable information in regard to the county, its business and its resources, were distributed to the audience. Also a copy of Mr. Atwood's pamphlet on the same was placed in the hands of every one present. The meeting was a success in every respect, and will have an influence in calling public attention to the unsurpassed advantages of our State, and Mr. Atwood is deserving of high thanks for his efforts in arranging for and carrying out this meeting. The visitors from Maine were provided for at the Quincy House, where so many of our people find it their pleasure to make their headquarters when visiting Boston, and where they are always sumptuously provided for.

Death of Henry Ward Beecher.

The great Brooklyn preacher, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was on Saturday stricken with apoplexy, and remained in a comatose condition until Tuesday morning, at 9.30 o'clock, when he breathed his last, not regaining to consciousness. His breathing was heavy and spasmodic, and there was no possible hope of his recovery from the first attack. He took no nourishment whatever, and the physicians say suffered no pain.

The news that Mr. Beecher was stricken down was received with profound sorrow throughout the country and civilized world. On Sunday morning, at Plymouth church, Mr. Halliday, the assistant pastor, conducted the services, and at 11 o'clock a bulletin was read to the congregation. The people were much affected and tears flowed in abundance. After the services were concluded, a special meeting of the church trustees was appointed to take charge of the church affairs until a definite point in Mr. Beecher's illness was reached.

Mr. Beecher was to all appearances in his usual health the day previous to his attack. Maj. Pond and wife left Mr. Beecher only on Tuesday last told him how strong he felt and how glad he was that he would be able to complete his book in time for the publication, and what pleasure he found in writing the work. A telegram was received from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe who is in Florida, stating that she was ill and was not able to come. Telegrams were also received from Thomas K. Beecher, who is now in his way from Elmira, and from Charles Beecher in Florida. They will be with the family as soon as possible. The meeting of Plymouth church trustees held Monday night was crowded by members of the congregation, and a few friends from other churches. The gathering was a tearful one from the opening to the close. The following letter from Mrs. Beecher was read by Professor Raymond:

To the beloved members of Plymouth Church:

I cannot speak my thanks to each one of you for the sympathy and love and devotion manifested in these last dark, sad days for your pastor. He can no longer speak to you for himself. Then permit me to do it for him for myself, for my family. Each word of love from the people so dear to your pastor's heart has been a precious balm to his heart wrung almost to bursting. How he loved his church you will only learn in the fullness when you stand with him in heaven. To each and every one of you my earnest thanks and most earnest blessing. Pray for his wife and children, soon to lose the truest companion, the tenderest father, and if we must relinquish all possible hope of his full recovery, oh beloved, pray that his departure may be speedy, that we may not long be agonized by this struggle between life and death. Pray that it be most leave us that before another day he may receive his crown and be forever with his Lord.

EUNICE N. BEECHER.

Although in poor health, Mrs. Beecher did not remain away from her husband's side during his fatal illness.

The last great change came, as we have stated, at half-past nine, Tuesday morning. Those present at his bedside were Col. H. B. Ward and family, Miss Ida Beecher, Mr. W. C. Beecher and wife, and a number of relatives and intimate friends of the family. Mr. Beecher passed away gradually and almost imperceptibly, drawing his last breath without apparent suffering or return to consciousness. No crape was hung on the door, Mr. Beecher having always objected to it, and the pulpit was draped with it. Instead, a magnificent wreath of flowers hung from the side of the doorway, composed of white and red roses and lilies of the valley, tied up with white satin. At 10.30 it was given out that the funeral would take place in Greenwood on Thursday (to-day.) The services will be in charge of a committee from Plymouth church. Private services will be held at the house at 9.30 A. M., and will be confined strictly to relatives. A public service will be held at Plymouth church at 11.30 o'clock. Flags at half mast were placed on all the public buildings in Brooklyn, and Mayor Whitney had the City Hall bell tolled.

Some time ago, Mr. W. H. Sage, a member of Plymouth church, appropriated by his own money to place a statue of Mr. Beecher in Prospect Park after his death. Quincy Wood, the sculptor, who is to do the work, will make a plaster cast of the dead minister's features.

This is the fiftieth year of Mr. Beecher's marriage, the fiftieth of his ordination to the ministry, and the fortieth of his pastorate. It was on the arrival at Liverpool of Mr. Beecher and wife, on their first visit to England, that the Liverpool people tendered them a reception. The Sunday visits of the Rock Springs outrage; the Canadian Fishery Retaliation bill; the repeal of the Tenure-of Office act.

Mr. Beecher was a member of Congress as a do-nothing body; but in view of the above record, this could hardly be charged to the last Congress. There have been marked ability and anticipated and much needed legislation, as the abolition of the compulsory coinage of silver, providing for a reduction of taxation and a cutting down of the surplus, making suitable provision for the pensioning of widows, prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys for subsidized railroads, and other measures which the people at large expected to be acted upon favorably. But in these missions they have not been unlike the national legislative bodies that have preceded them.

Municipal Elections.

A large number of municipal elections were held on Monday, with the following result:

GARDINER.—Major John W. Berry, republican, was elected Mayor by 553 majority over J. E. Ladd, democrat. In board of Aldermen four republicans, two democrats; council all republicans but three. In the evening, the Mayor elect was serenaded by a number of citizens, headed by the Gardiner Band.

HALLOWELL.—J. Warren Fuller, republican, was elected Mayor without opposition. The vote was small, only 262 votes being thrown. The members of both branches of the council are republican except one member.

RAILROAD.—Jas. W. Wakefield, republican, was re-elected Mayor by 319 majority over Chas. E. Patten, democrat, and S. T. Snipe, temperance. Total vote, 1237. The republican elect aldermen in 5 wards and councilmen in 6 wards. There was no choice for aldermen in 2 wards, and councilman in one ward.

PORTLAND.—The vote for Mayor stood:

Chapman, rep.,	2708
McCarthy, dem.,	2550
Deering,	155
Hamblin, proh.,	95
Jewett, labor,	6

Giving Chapman 1243 plurality and 948 over all.

The republicans elect municipal officers in five out of the seven wards. The board of aldermen stands five to two in favor of the republicans, the same as last year. There is no change in the common council which stands fifteen republicans to six democrats.

ROCKLAND.—Benjamin Williams, the present republican Mayor, was re-elected over Bradford K. Kallock, democrat nominee, by a majority of 322 out of a total vote of 1407. The republicans elect 26 of 30 members of the city council. The democrats have one alderman and one councilman elected on a union ticket.

LEWISTON.—D. J. McGillicuddy, Esq., democrat, was elected Mayor, receiving a majority of 30 over Hon. A. K. P. Knowlton. The republicans have both branches of the city council.

AUBURN.—A. M. Penley, republican, is elected Mayor, and both branches of the council are republican.

SACO.—The republicans carried the city election by 269 majority. Judge Willis T. Emmons is elected Mayor over Senator Irvey A. Weymouth, dem. Six out of seven wards elect republican officers.

ELLSWORTH.—H. B. Mason, democrat, was re-elected Mayor by about 85 majority. The republicans have carried three of the five wards.

FARMINGTON.—J. Warren Merrill, rep., Clerk; Selectmen, Samuel G. Craig, rep., Fred C. Perkins, citizens; Hiram Titcomb, rep. Sr. Supervisor for three years, L. C. Norton, rep., Treas., Peter P. Tufts, dem., Collector and Constable, Elmon J. Dyar, rep. It was voted to abolish the liquor agency for Farmington. Bill and ended the question.

SKOWHEGAN.—J. P. Blunt, J. W. Packard and Horace Eaton were elected selectmen—2 republicans and 1 democrat. It was voted to abolish the school district system and adopt the town system. Cases like the Miller cow, the lungs of which were exhibited at the State capitol, can be found in nearly every town in Maine where you can find an old run down Jersey cow long past her prime, and whose next door neighbor has all her herd, the same succumbing to the ravages of consumption in animals on account of the public notice this old worn out cow received.

One other fact was most particularly inquired into in regard to the milk of this college herd, which was sold in a few instances for family use to within one month of their slaughtered, and no bad results have come from it, although several small children drank it. The veterinarians gave it as their opinion that hogs fed with this milk would take the disease. This did not prove true in the case of the State College farm, as this milk was always fed more or less to the swine, which proved healthy when slaughtered. It may seem strange to the farmers of Maine, who pay us for our deliberations at Augusta, that we should spend so much time and their money investigating a disease so common and well known to everybody. In explanation I wish to say, that the whole thing was brought about by a prejudice of H. C. Burleigh towards Z. A. Gilbert. This was brought to my notice as I first met the committee at Augusta by Mr. Burleigh, who said Mr. Gilbert was abusing his place, was making lots of money out of the State in various ways, and as State Trustee of our Maine State College and Mechanic Arts, used that position in his own favor by putting on the College Farm his nephew, Mr. Gowell, at $1000 per year and perquisites, which he represented would amount to $2,000, one item of which was 150 hens kept at the College Farm, Mr. Gowell having the benefit of the same. These matters later came under my observation by being on the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Burleigh causing an order to be introduced to inquire into the expediency of allowing the Board of Agriculture to choose their secretary or having him appointed by the Governor. I investigated this question, we examined the charges made, and our Committee on Agriculture voted unanimously to sustain Mr. Gilbert, as the charges brought were not sustained. Later on, another order was introduced in the Senate at the suggestion of Mr. Burleigh, to choose a special committee to further investigate the causes of the outbreak of contagious disease. But since Mr. Burleigh's suggestion, the trustees and whole college faculty with various other parties, with two of the Cattle Commissioners of Mass. This hearing which will cost the State $1000 or more and a great deal of time, was wholly uncalled for, and has elicited no new facts except the spite of one individual against another. In the public's mind, the Gilbert, trustees and faculty were exonorated, which was shown by the very liberal appropriation granted by a sweeping majority of the legislature to that institution. It has tended to set up the public mind, and has probably spoiled the keen relish to many a glass of milk which is just as healthy as ever, and no more poisonous. An idea is prevailing that our cattle of the college bulls should be bought up and destroyed. Whoever dabbles in this matter we predict will make a laughing stock of themselves as they did in killing the Kent bull, which, in fact, was the only cattle of the cause out of one of the worst cases of cows at Orono, yet when killed at one year of age, he was as clean and healthy as any animal could be, although Dr. Bailey claims that a microscopic examination showed germs of disease, which according to all accounts of the slowness of the disease, might not have developed for a long time. My rule would be to kill cattle when I know they are sick, as no man can tell a consumptive animal that has perfect health, though they may have the germs of disease.

I. C. LIBBY.

PENSIONS GRANTED. Pensions have been granted to the following Maine people:

Widow of Edward Overlock, South Liberty.

Ralph C. Stephenson, original, Kittery Depot.

John L. Perry, original, Togus.

James E. Fallon, original, Martinsville.

Edward Overlock, deceased, increase, South Liberty.

Daniel Allen, reissue, Portland.

Henry H. Forbes, reissue, Newport.

Josiah C. Beal, reissue, Phillips.

Milton, father of Wm. Robbins, Appleton.

Carrie E. Smith, for widow of Hollis Smart, Rockland.

A. R. Villa, widow of Hezekiel Ridley, Gorham.

Wm. E. Cunningham, original, Lewiston.

Otis E. Farnum, original, Brewer.

Peter Jennings, original, Hampden.

Henry B. Westcott, original North Castine.

George A. Wibbec, original, Norridgewock.

Austin Taylor, original, Damariscotta.

Hezekiel Radley, (deceased,) original, Gardiner.

John C. Rogers, original, Pembroke.

Thomas O. Pease, original, Augusta.

Lewis Bates, original, East Auburn.

Ivory Ricker, original, Monroe.

Thomson J. Leland, original, Trenton.

Nancy, widow of Orin Howes, Bath.

Mary A. Lewis, mother of Joseph W. Cleary, Hallowell.

Orin Howes, deceased, original, Bath.

John H. French, original, Brownville.

Michael Sullivan, original, Togus.

Banj. F. Shaw, increase, Princeton.

Amherst Spofford, increase, Solon.

Joseph H. Briggs, increase, Albany.

Nathaniel C. Goodwin, increase, East Waterboro.

Edward Jamison, increase, Princeton.

Bernard Rogers, increase, Pembroke.

Frank E. Severance, restoration and reissue, Togus.

Nathan B. Harlow, increase, East Peru.

Robert B. Welsh, increase, Webb's Mills.

Sylvester O. Kimball, original, Canaan.

Wellington W. Whitney, original, Jonesboro.

Thomas Matthews, original, Lewiston.

Horace Eastman, increase, W. Newfield.

Henry C. Danyer, increase, Kingfield.

Wm. Smith, increase, Thomaston.

Isaac W. Rankin, increase, Alfred.

Wm. Smith, increase, Togus.

Ralph Flint, increase, Cornish.

John H. Cables, increase, Rockland.

Aaron W. Jackson, reissued, Canton.

Geo. Vose, reissued, Waldoboro.

Geo. Jackson, reissue, Togus.

Wm. F. Sawyer, reissued, Tremont.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR. Fish and Game Warden—Arthur C. Hinckley, Bluehill.

Justices of the Peace and Quorum: Alexander M. Robinson, Dexter; Stetson L. Hill, Webster; Oren O. Viltum, Solon; Frank R. Leach, Robbinston; J. Howard Junkins, York; George H. McLauchlan, Deneysville.

Trial Justices—Charles A. Kimball, Rumford; William G. Harriman, Meddybemps; F. A. Rich, Charlotte.

Inspector of Fish—H. F. Kelley, Eastport.

That wonderful catholicon known as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given the lady a world-wide reputation for doing good.

A Clear Statement of the Case, By the Largest Cattle Buyer in Maine.

Mr. Editor: It is due the farmers of Maine with whom I am so closely connected in my business relations, by selling their cattle and sheep in the markets so many years, to give them some solid facts derived from the late investigation on cattle diseases now prevalent in Maine, with leaves from my experience as a farmer and cattle dealer. The two recognized contagious cattle diseases which are to be dreaded, are pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease. These two diseases have never visited our State except in one instance, and we hope our State authorities will keep them out. Now in regard to tuberculosis, or what is better known as consumption, it is no new disease. It is as old as the human race. It always has existed, and probably always will. To give the farmers of Maine a true idea, in answer to my question at the investigation, Dr. Bailey declared this disease about which such a scare is afloat, as identical, both in being hereditary and contagious by contact, with consumption in the human race. Dr. Winchester of the cattle commission of Massachusetts, made precisely the same declarations. So I think the plain farmers of Maine can understand in how much danger they are in. If all the infants who have nursed consumptive mothers have died in infancy, it would be a plainer case to me that the milk is poisonous. Both veterinarians agree that the beef is not poisonous, and recommend its use as human food until the disease begins to develop itself by causing the animal to show signs of sickness. Then we farmers and dealers know enough to stop using the milk, and we never sell sick cattle for beef or any other purpose. Now my advice is, if any animal become sick from any cause it should be at once separated from the rest of the herd; then with proper medical care, if the animal continues to falter and show signs of consumption by coughing, or otherwise, it should be destroyed. The unusual virulent form this disease took on at Orono was brought about by very high feed and close proximity of so many cattle together, undoubtedly containing several badly diseased animals of perhaps long standing, being fed out of the same dishes and drinking out of the same watering tube, necessitated the killing of a large percentage of this valuable herd. Perhaps it was good judgment for the State to kill the whole herd, which we would not recommend for an individual, as no one argues this disease is contagious enough to go from farm to farm, and all hands recommend the fattening of such animals for beef. Many of the State College herd, if allowed to live, would have lived to a good old age and been useful. Jersey cattle are more given to consumption than other more hardy breeds. They are closely inbred, and are animals of a warmer climate. We have seldom seen a case of consumption in our native cattle, but among the Jerseys and their crosses we have now and then known a case of consumption, dating back more than twenty years. Cases like the Miller cow, the lungs of which were exhibited at the State capitol, can be found in nearly every town in Maine where you can find an old run down Jersey cow long past her prime, and whose next door neighbor has all her herd, the same succumbing to the ravages of consumption in animals on account of the public notice this old worn out cow received.

One other fact was most particularly inquired into in regard to the milk of this college herd, which was sold in a few instances for family use to within one month of their slaughtered, and no bad results have come from it, although several small children drank it. The veterinarians gave it as their opinion that hogs fed with this milk would take the disease. This did not prove true in the case of the State College farm, as this milk was always fed more or less to the swine, which proved healthy when slaughtered. It may seem strange to the farmers of Maine, who pay us for our deliberations at Augusta, that we should spend so much time and their money investigating a disease so common and well known to everybody. In explanation I wish to say, that the whole thing was brought about by a prejudice of H. C. Burleigh towards Z. A. Gilbert. This was brought to my notice as I first met the committee at Augusta by Mr. Burleigh, who said Mr. Gilbert was abusing his place, was making lots of money out of the State in various ways, and as State Trustee of our Maine State College and Mechanic Arts, used that position in his own favor by putting on the College Farm his nephew, Mr. Gowell, at $1000 per year and perquisites, which he represented would amount to $2,000, one item of which was 150 hens kept at the College Farm, Mr. Gowell having the benefit of the same. These matters later came under my observation by being on the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Burleigh causing an order to be introduced to inquire into the expediency of allowing the Board of Agriculture to choose their secretary or having him appointed by the Governor. I investigated this question, we examined the charges made, and our Committee on Agriculture voted unanimously to sustain Mr. Gilbert, as the charges brought were not sustained. Later on, another order was introduced in the Senate at the suggestion of Mr. Burleigh, to choose a special committee to further investigate the causes of the outbreak of contagious disease. But since Mr. Burleigh's suggestion, the trustees and whole college faculty with various other parties, with two of the Cattle Commissioners of Mass. This hearing which will cost the State $1000 or more and a great deal of time, was wholly uncalled for, and has elicited no new facts except the spite of one individual against another. In the public's mind, the Gilbert, trustees and faculty were exonorated, which was shown by the very liberal appropriation granted by a sweeping majority of the legislature to that institution. It has tended to set up the public mind, and has probably spoiled the keen relish to many a glass of milk which is just as healthy as ever, and no more poisonous. An idea is prevailing that our cattle of the college bulls should be bought up and destroyed. Whoever dabbles in this matter we predict will make a laughing stock of themselves as they did in killing the Kent bull, which, in fact, was the only cattle of the cause out of one of the worst cases of cows at Orono, yet when killed at one year of age, he was as clean and healthy as any animal could be, although Dr. Bailey claims that a microscopic examination showed germs of disease, which according to all accounts of the slowness of the disease, might not have developed for a long time. My rule would be to kill cattle when I know they are sick, as no man can tell a consumptive animal that has perfect health, though they may have the germs of disease.

I. C. LIBBY.

Z. A. Gilbert, of the State Cattle Commission, was in Boston, Saturday last, in consultation with the Cattle Commissioners of that State, and with Drs. McLane and Rose of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, in relation to the outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia near Boston, and the danger to which our State is exposed in consequence of the same.

The Maine Legislature.

In Senate, Thursday: The chairman of Committee on Investigation into the Druidic University of Maine and Maine Eclectic College announced that it will report no further testimony in either case, as both charters have been given up. A bill revoking both charters will be presented, also a strong medical registration bill which will exclude quacks and all physicians not regularly certified by proper authorities as qualified.

The labor bill was discussed at length, Senators Heath and Lambert making very able and elaborate speeches.

Resolve in favor of D. L. Field and A. R. Devereux, sheriff and deputy of Hancock county, came from the House indefinitely postponed in concurrence.

Mr. Flint, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported ought to pass on bill an act to provide for the collection of statistics relating to the forests of the State, which was laid on the table to be printed under the rule.

Bill an act to divide the town of Pittston and incorporate the town of West Pittston came up and was passed to be engrossed.

The House, after a lively debate, concluded that the weight of a bushel of oats should be 32 pounds.

Passed to be enacted—Bill an act to incorporate the Farmington Water Co. Bill an act to incorporate the Rockland Electric Light and Gas Power Company. Bill an act to incorporate the Bangor Loan and Trust Co. Bill an act to incorporate the Limerick Loan and Trust Co. Bill an act to amend chap. 71, revised statutes, relating to loan and building associations. Bill an act to incorporate the Bar Harbor Banking and Trust Company.

In Senate, Friday: This body worked nearly all day and evening on the labor question, and finally passed the Looney bill. The vital principles of the bill are left, as it was passed by the House, but the details are changed.

Bill ought to pass, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported legislation inexpedient on order relating to the destruction of buildings from explosions. Also reported inexpedient on bill and resolve in favor of Penobscot tribe of Indians for the years 1887 to 1895. Resolve in aid of dairying, beef raising, sheep, swine and poultry growing interests of the State.

In Senate, Saturday: Bill an act to change the name of the town of West Pittston to Pittston. Bill an act to incorporate the Buxton and Hollis Agricultural Society to increase their membership, and bill an act to protect the breeders of blooded animals against fraudulent registration and misrepresentation, were passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The vote passing to be engrossed the bill to provide for the collection of statistics relative to the forestry of the State was reconsidered, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

Bill an act to provide for securing the rights of language teachers, and bill an act to establish Arbor Day, were passed to be engrossed in concurrence under a suspension of the rules.

Senate bill an act to amend sec. 18, chap. 4, of the revised statutes relating to the time of opening and closing of the polls at elections of State officers and President and Vice President of the United States was passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rule.

Passed to be enacted—Bill an act to increase the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. Bill an act to amend chap. 362, public laws of 1885, relative to protection of fish. Bill an act to incorporate the Cornish Savings Bank. Bill an act to incorporate the Mousam River Middle Branch Dam Co. Bill an act amendatory of and additional to chap. 81 of the revised statutes relating to the exemption of personal property from attachment and sale on execution. Bill an act to extend the time of the organization of the Isle au Haut Water Co. Bill an act authorizing towns and cities to issue notes or bonds for renewing or refunding their indebtedness. Bill an act to regulate the size of clam bait barrels. Bill an act to amend sec. 8, chap. 99, revised statutes, relating to bail for Sunday arrests. Bill an act to amend secs. 91 and 92, chap. 41, revised statutes, relating to life insurance. Bill an act to amend sec. 41 of chap. 40 of the revised statutes, relating to migratory fishes in Damariscotta river.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Canada road. Resolve in favor of the committee on State Reform School. Resolve for reduction of the State valuation of Eastport. Resolve making appropriation for the Penobscot tribe of Indians for the years 1887 and 1888. Resolve in aid of dairying, beef raising, sheep, swine and poultry growing interests of the State.

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In Senate, Wednesday: Bill introduced relating to convict labor in the State Prison. Bill giving an act of incorporation to the Eden Power Company, was passed by a large majority.

In House, Wednesday: The judiciary committee reported a bill increasing the license of all peddlers, hawkers, pedlers, hawkers only who deal in fish, fruits and provisions, will be exempted from licenses. Others will pay, if the bill passes, teams $50 instead of $30, small trade, and $100 instead of $50 for wholesale trade. The bill does not apply to commercial travelers.

The resolve raising the pay of members of the legislature,

Items of Maine News.

Flavues J. Ames has been commissioned postmaster at Seward.

Madison is going to have a Loan and Building Association.

Hon. M. N. McKusic, Mayor of Calais, has been offered, during the past week, $5000 for his famous stallion "Olympus."

Sardine packers at Eastport are endeavoring to form a combination with handlers of the fish in New York.

The Latter Day Saints at Machias have bought the old Congregational vestry and will occupy it on the same lot, or move it to a new site for a church building.

In accordance with the advice of their committee, the creditors of the Denison Paper Manufacturing Company petitioned the company into insolvency.

More laths are being manufactured on the St. Croix this winter than for a number of years. They are being sawed for the New York market principally.

Mr. S. A. Nye of Fairfield, has been obliged to take some of his men out of the woods the past week on account of so much snow.

The Coburn woolen mill at Skowhegan, is working its employés several evenings each week until nine o'clock. The new mixed tricots they are running on find a ready market.

Master Herbert Locke, one of the grammar school scholars at Camden, son of Mrs. Hannah R. Locke, was quite seriously injured by a collision with a large sled while sliding Wednesday evening.

E. P. Snow of Bangor, was on Thursday evening perfiously attacked by roughs, knocked down and had a terrible beating. He did not recover consciousness for some time, and is now in a critical condition.

Rev. Elijah Kellogg, having just concluded his pastorate over the Topsham Congregational church, will retire to his farm in Harpswell and devote himself entirely to literary work.

The 12-year-old boy, Frank Libby of Berwick, arrested a few days ago for the robbery of $150 from a servrant's trunk in Grant's Hotel, has been arraigned and committed to the county jail, Alfred, for trial at the May term of the Superior Court.

At the annual town meeting at Bar Harbor, the selectmen's report shows an increase in valuation of 1886 over 1885 of $353,511; valuation of property of non-resident owners $871,469; that of resident owners $806,321; the town debt is $14,517.

A number of accidents have been caused the past week by ice on the sidewalks in Warren: Mrs. Joseph Rollins fell on the ice near her home recently, and broke her hip at the socket joint. Mrs. Jabez Kirk fell and broke her wrist. Thomas Copeland fell on the ice and broke his ankle.

While Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Plummer were riding in their sleigh on Congress street, Portland, on Sunday, the runner of the sleigh caught in the horse railway track and both were thrown out. Mrs. Plummer was badly hurt, her thigh, it is feared, having been fractured.

Robert H. Smith, a boy belonging in Bangor, 17 years old, was arrested for placing cordwood on the Maine Central Railroad between Etna and East Newport, Wednesday. He has been bound over in $100 for trial next August, and has been committed to jail in default of bail. He had been put off the train for not paying his fare.

Sixty hours' labor for a week's work goes into effect in both woolen mills at Pittsfield, N. H. The Lin a mills in Hartland. The plan is to have the working hours the same as before, the employés to leave off Saturday noon. This arrangement has been in effect in the woolen mill of Lewis Anderson & Co. in Skowhegan, for several months.

The Longfellow Statue Association at Portland has decided to place the proposed statue of the poet, executed by Mr. Simmons, on a red granite pedestal 10 feet high and 10 by 13 feet in base area. The cost of the statue and pedestal will be fully $11,000, of which the association has secured only about $3800.

Fifty quarrymen employed at James Andrews & Son's granite quarry in Biddeford, struck Wednesday morning because they had not received their month's wages due February 20. A crew at work loading a vessel left through the influence of the strikers. A satisfactory settlement has been effected, and the men have returned to work.

The ice is said to be a little more than a foot thick at Moosehead Lake, and people living there predict that it will go out this year earlier than many other seasons. On many of the up river streams there is no considerable amount of ice, it not being safe for a man to cross. The heavy snow has prevented the freezing in most localities.

Little Mabel, aged nine years, daughter of Charles W. Boston of Goodwin's Mills, with the help of her father's dog pulled a racoon near their home a few days since. The coon weighed a dozen pounds, and was more that a match for the dog, but after a long and severe battle, the sturdy and repeated blows of the little girl caused him to yield up the ghost.

The coroner's jury at Portland, in the case of the death of Mrs. Jensen, alleged to have died by malpractice at the hands of Dr. C. O. Files, after hearing the testimony announced themselves unable to agree and were discharged. The whole matter will be brought before the courts in ordinary form later on.

Mrs. Benjamin Steward of Fairfield, was carrying a pail of milk from the barn, one day last week, and caught her foot and fell. She got up, went back into the house and attended to her domestic duties and no serious injury was apprehended from the fall. After retiring for the night she was taken worse, and after three or four days' illness she died.

Tuesday morning, the dead body of a man was found lying beside the railroad track, at Morrill's crossing, in Topsham. Investigation shows that the deceased was Ralph Morton, a shoemaker, who had been employed at Norway, Richmond and other places. He had both hands and feet frozen, and died from exposure. He was the son of J. J. Morton of South Paris, conductor on the Norway branch of the Grand Trunk Railway.

William Bordeen, who works at the Lincoln pulp and paper mill, was in the engine room when the digester was blown off, and as the room became full of steam he had presence of mind enough to drop on his hands and knees and try to make his way from the room without getting caught in any of the machinery. With the help of some of his fellow workmen he managed to get in the open air. His face and head were badly scalded and his injuries are very serious.

Mr. A. A. Kezar, of the firm of Allen, Field & Lawrence, Boston, has been in Farmington consulting with G. L. & A. S. Higgs, so that their tanneries at Farmington and Chesterville will be worked to their fullest capacity the coming season, and their force of workmen will be added to, to turn off the work more promptly. Mr. Kezar says that the labor troubles in the cities are turning the manufacturers' attention to the country, where troubles are unknown; and this arrangement with the Messrs. Higgs is one of many others of like character.

At the coming in of the S. J. Court at Farmington, Friday morning, Judge Emery gave his decision on the motion to change the venue for the trial of the Sarah S. Belcher will case. The Judge of Probate, after hearing the evidence presented by the Backus heirs and by Bates College, admitted the will to probate there, to which the former appealed. The college asked for a change of venue on the ground that public feeling is so strong against the colle e in Franklin county that an impartial trial could not be had. Judge Emery ruled that as a matter of law he had no authority to grant the motion. The case will not be tried this term.

An opinion has just been received from the Supreme Court of this State, reversing a discharge in insolvency to Edwin Winslow Jones. This case has been through three courts. A decision having been rendered against Jones on his application for a discharge in his debts in the Insolvency Courts, he appealed to the Supreme Court, claiming a jury trial. The jury found against him on three issues, the first being a failure to keep proper books of accounts and the other two for false swearing in the Insolvency Court. After the verdict of the jury the case was carried to the law court on a motion to set aside the verdict. Thus ends a long and stubbornly contested case.

Several important cases came before the Piscataquis S. J. Court, Thursday. Melvin M. Rowe pleaded guilty to an indictment for setting fire to the barn of John Parry, near the dwelling house in Wellington, on the 25th of September last. This fire occurred at the time of the Harmony fires, within sight of that village, and in the day time. The respondent, a boy of sixteen, is an orphan, and was living with John Durr in the house which was burned. No motive is disclosed for the deed except that the boy says he was hired to do it. He was sentenced to five years in the State Prison. Freeman Neddo pleaded guilty to an indictment for breaking and entering the passenger station in Foxcroft with intent to commit larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Albert F. Sears pleaded guilty to an indictment for burning the office of Dr. Hall of Monson. It was stated in extenuation of his offence that he was the unwilling tool of Colby Moore who, as elsewhere reported, was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for procuring this burning. Sears was sentenced to three and a half years in the State Prison.

The peculiar purifying and building up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla make it the very best medicine to take at this season.

Do not despair of curing your sick-headache, when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

Items of General News.

Secretary Manning is to visit Europe.

A total of $347,387,144 was appropriated by the last Congress.

Slight shocks of an earthquake were felt along Southern Long Island, on Wednesday afternoon.

The fishermen of Gloucester, Mass., are rejoicing over the fishery retaliation bill, passed by Congress.

The Mercantile Exchange at New York, are taking steps towards prosecuting the manufacturers and dealers of imitation cheese.

The theatrical world is stirred over the announcement of Margaret Mather's marriage to Emil Habercorn, the cheif violinist of the Union Square Theatre, New York.

James M. Trotter, the colored nominee to the office of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia was confirmed by the Senate.

Seven thousand persons are homeless on account of the earthquake near Rome, report the Italian papers. The loss to property by the earthquake was $10,000,000.

Charles J. Peterson, author and publisher and proprietor of Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, died suddenly at his residence in Philadelphia, Friday night, aged 68 years.

The heavy weight of snow on one of the buildings of the Norway Iron Works in South Boston, caused a portion of the roof to fall Saturday, entailing a loss of about $6000.

Rev. F. W. Ryder, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., has resigned his pastorate to accept a call to the Central Square Baptist Church at East Boston.

There were no sensational features in the pork market at Chicago, Ill., on Thursday. Pork firm at $19. A purchase of 3,000,000 pounds of short ribs by two traders sent the price up to $7.95.

While a fire was in progress in New York city, Tuesday night, several men got on the track of the elevated railway; three men were killed, and several fatally injured. The men fell in the street in a ghastly heap.

Inman and Mead Case, the young sons of the late Rev. John Case, a Baptist minister at Hawley, Pa., quarrelled at their home and drew revolvers. Inman shot his brother fatally. Inman is wild with grief.

Phil Armour of Chicago, and John Plankington of Milwaukee, who have had pork "cornered" for several days, have made an immense amount of money by the "deal." It is thought they are about $1,350,000 ahead on present figures.

Frank W. Foster, town clerk and treasurer of Greenfield, Mass., is a defaulter to the extent of over $14,000. The books had been falsified, and no apparent effort had been made by Foster to conceal his defalcation. Foster is about 35 years of age.

Mr. D. L. Moody has secured the $250,000 guarantee fund asked by him to found in Chicago, a training school for missionaries. John V. Farwell of Chicago, gives $100,000, Mrs. George McCormick $50,000, and Marshall Field $10,000.

The New Jersey sensational contest was brought to a close on Wednesday by the election of Rufus Blodgett as senator. He is a democrat, and had the votes of the three Independent democrats and all but one of the republicans.

The storm of Sunday prevailed extensively throughout New England. At Concord, N. H. it was the twenty-eighth snow storm of this season. At Brattleboro, Vt., fifteen inches of snow fell. Many towns report the same amount. Trains were blockaded in every quarter.

The body of Ernest Kuehl, a former boot and shoe dealer of Omaha, Neb., was cremated at Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday. This was his dying request, also that upon the death of a certain saloon keeper in Omaha, that the ashes should be sprinkled on his grave so that no flowers would grow upon it.

The Anti-National Society of New York, celebrated the Institution of the Paris commune on the 18th and 1871, Sunday. About 1000 people, composed of both men and women, crowded the hall, which was decorated with a profusion of red flags and mottoes with red borders containing revolutionary inscriptions.

Owing to the failure of the deficiency bill, the recent act of Congress extending the free delivery system to cities and towns having not less than 10,000 inhabitants or a revenue of not less than $10,000, becomes inoperative until the beginning of the next fiscal year, when the regular appropriation act goes into effect.

A special from Winnipeg, Man., says intelligence of the first serious accident from a snow slide in the Rocky Mountains has been received. A snow slide in Selkirk range on Thursday last, struck a snow plow train, carrying it down an immense gorge and completely burying it. When dug out seven hours afterwards Superintendent William Green and six men, all employés, were found smothered to death.

The Fitchburg accommodation train bound for West Acton and Boston, crashed into the rear of a stock and freight train that stood on the station. Conductor Etheridge was severely hurt in the side. His ribs are thought to be crushed. The passengers were severely shaken up, but escaped with slight bruises. A boxcar 616 telescoped a car of John P. Squire's hogs, killing and wounding a portion of them.

There is great excitement in financial and commercial circles over the suspension of the Maritime Bank, which occurred at St. John, N. B., Saturday. The suspension of the Maritime Bank was followed by failure of R. A. & J. Stewart, and of Guy, Bevan & Co., of that city, two of the largest lumber firms in the province. The news of these failures has caused great excitation, and panic prevails in business circles.

The action of Congress in passing the retaliation bill, has caused considerable excitement in some of the fishing centres of Nova Scotia. Fishermen who formerly sought entrance to American waters during the season, are undecided whether to go to the States again this spring. Much bitterness is expressed over the condition of affairs, the people having expected that the two countries would arrive at an early agreement.

At an early hour Saturday morning, City Marshal McKeoun of St. Stephen, N. B., fired a shot at the window of Watson's restaurant, to disperse a number of loafers who were creating a disturbance on Watson's corner in that town. His intention was to strike the ground, but he aimed too high, and one shot entered Mr. Julius T. Whitloch, assistant cashier in the St. Stephen bank, in the fleshy part of the right leg. Mr. Whitloch was taken to the residence of a physician, who extracted the bullet and pronounced the wound not dangerous.

The superintendent of the Winona & St. Paul railroad, states that between Mankao and Tracy, Minn., snow drifts are in many cases six feet above the telegraph poles, and that the laborers have had to splice scantling to the tops of the poles to get wires up where they could be used. He says many of the drifts are twenty-five feet deep and packed so hard that the company dares not attempt to send a snow plow through them. One thousand men are now at work shovelling snow between Mankato and Tracy, and the line will not be cleared for several days.

The wife of Hoyt Sherman, died recently at Des Moines, Ia., of physical exhaustion, after a lingering illness. A short time ago an effort was made to strengthen her vitality by a transfusion of blood from the arm of her son 'Frank. The benefit was only temporary. Frank is an inveterate smoker, and a few minutes after the operation of transfusing was accomplished, Mrs. Sherman asked who was smoking in her room. When told that no one was, she said she could distinctly taste tobacco. Mrs. Sherman was one of the oldest settlers in Des Moines, and one of the social leaders of the city. Her husband is the brother of Senator John Sherman of Ohio, and General W. T. Sherman.

A Chinese junk, a big passenger boat, returning from the island of Hainon to Siam, recently ran down a fishing boat of twenty gales, and ran on a bank. There were six hundred passengers and a crew on board. When it was found that the craft was breaking up, scenes occurred whose horrors cannot be described. The excitable Mongols raised a series of shrieks that could be heard above the gale. In their fury they trampled down even their own children. Help was sent from Backlie, in a junk, but the weather prevented the ship from reaching the wreck. In a very short time, not many minutes, it seemed after the junk struck, she went to pieces, and out of six hundred souls on board, six only succeeded in reaching the shore.

The Texas bound train of the Iron Mountain railroad, which left St. Louis, Saturday night, was precipitated into a creek by the bridge giving away, near Victoria, Missouri. The train was an express, and consisted of express and mail cars, smoker, two passenger coaches and four sleepers, carrying about 130 passengers. A heavy rain had fallen all day, and the creek was much swollen. When the engine reached the middle of the trestle, the whole structure began sinking. The baggage, mail, express and smoking cars went into the raging torrent below. The postal car was swept away some distance, and as the water rushed through it from end to end, the mail was literally washed out, and is now scattered over miles of territory, or embedded in the mud of the creek. It is almost a total loss. The smoker, which is said to have contained some 20 persons, was swept down about 300 feet below the trestle, and all of its occupants are believed to have been saved. They succeeded in getting outside of the car, and clung to the top till they were rescued.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Items and Incidents.

The colossal bronze statue of John C. Calhoun has been placed upon its pedestal in Marion square, Charleston. It is 35 years since the corner stone of the monument was laid. The figure faces the south. There remain now four historical figures and the ornaments to the panels to complete the monument.

KEUCHEN CURA,
KEUCHEN CURA,
KEUCHEN CURA.

Teachers, Singers, and Public Speakers find great relief from the irritations of the Bronchial Tubes by the use of Keuchen Cura, the famous remedy for Colds, Coughs, Influenza, etc.

CALDWELL SWEET & BROS.,
Proprietors,
Bangor, Me.

Sold by the trade everywhere.

A bird's-head dinner was a recent fashionable frivolity in Paris, at which one of the ladies had her head arranged to represent that of a peacock, with the crest represented by an aigrette in diamonds, emeralds and sapphires. The most original head was that of an owl, and the most tasteful that of a turtledove.

Wild Cherry Balsam.—The memory of Dr. Wister is embalmed in the hearts of thousands whom his BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has, during the past fifty years, cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of pulmonary disease.

President Cleveland will be 50 years old on Friday.

Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c., relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in the markets. In vials at 25 cents.

Hay pressers near Troy found in the middle of a big hay mow a hen that must have been there since the hay was put in the barn last summer. She had made room to stand up and turn around in, and had laid 18 eggs; but the poor thing didn't know enough to eat them, and was so nearly starved to death that she died soon after being released.

Personal. Wonderful success. *Hop Plasters* for weak parts, severe aches, strains, backache.

Probably the smallest boy in the world was born at Utica, Ind., on Friday, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Raymond Ferguson. It weighs only one pound, and its arms are three and in legs four inches in length. It is healthy and thriving. The parents weigh more than 150 pounds each, and are in excellent health.

An Imperative Necessity.

What pure air is to an unhealthy locality, what spring cleaning is to the neat housekeeper, so is Hood's Sarsaparilla to everybody, at this season. The body needs to be thoroughly renovated, the blood purified and vitalized, the germs of disease destroyed. Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other blood disorders are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the most popular and successful spring medicine.

Mr. William Cook, one of the seven men who organized the Knights of Labor, died at Philadelphia, Pa., on Sunday.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids digestion. Is equally good for both sexes.

The wolves in Minnesota have chased a lawyer 20 miles over the snow, and the local press denounces them for unprofessional conduct.

ALMOST FOR LIFE. Colby Moore of Monson, sentenced to twenty years in the State prison for the crime of arson, will be removed to that institution from the jail in Bangor at once. This means almost a life sentence, as Moore is now 58 years of age. The scene when Moore parted from his wife and little four-year-old daughter is said to have been a very touching one. He wore handcuffs, and the little girl could not understand what they were for, and innocently asked: "Papa, what are those for? Are they to keep your mittens up?" When Moore bade her good-by, she said: "Now don't stay at Oldtown so long again, papa."

Moore talked very coolly about the matter. "No," he said, "I did not expect so heavy a sentence, and I was a fool for pleading guilty, for it would have been no worse had I fought the case out. If it hadn't been for my counsel and the county attorney agreeing as to what I should do, I wouldn't have been here with such a sentence. My counsel told me I would get a light sentence if I pleaded guilty on the first indictment, and so I did so. I wouldn't as it was, though, if I had been sure that Sears would hang to me as he said he would. I had just one chance to talk with him, and that on Wednesday morning in the depot. when they left us standing close by a register for a few minutes. I told him if he would stick to me and deny everything, and after a while he said 'Yes,' but I didn't like the way he said it, and so I thought I wouldn't trust him. I had no idea of getting such a sentence. I paid my counsel $170, and had to mortgage my place in Monson to do it. I think I would have done better without them. Now, I suppose my wife will be turned off the place, for she can't raise the mortgage. I am 58 years old, and am satisfied I will never come out of prison alive." Moore did not say he was sorry for the crime, but seemed to be thinking of its effect upon his wife and little girl.

—The next meeting of the Pomona Grange of Cumberland county will take place at Duck Pond, Wednesday, March 16th, at 10 o'clock, with the following programme: Song of welcome; address of welcome; short speeches by Messrs. Hart, Robie, Gunnison, Cortbell, Lowell and Hammond; business; music; dinner; music conferring fifth degree; music; essays by the ladies; recitations; music; discussion, question, "Does the success of the Grange depend as much on the women as the men?" Hints on butter making, by N. W. Cressey of Gorham; on creamery, by J. B. Hammond, New Gloucester; music.

—Nine candidates have just taken the first and second degrees in the Grange, at the Meadows, Rockland.

Good Old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.
Best cure for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Get the genuine. CUTLER BROS. & CO. Boston. 20t18

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, March 8, 1887.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
J. Merrill	20	00	12
Merrill & Doble,	13	00	00
J. M. Weeks,	10	00	8
S. H. Wardwell,	21	00	8
Weller & Libby,	16	00	20
C. H. Merrill,	26	00	20
F. H. Cooledge & Son,	18	00	14

It is impossible to give any idea this week of the cattle market. The advice in *Maine Farmer* to remain at home would have been worse had I fought the case out. If it hadn't been for my counsel and the county attorney agreeing as to what I should do, I wouldn't have been here with such a sentence. My counsel told me I would get a light sentence if I pleaded guilty on the first indictment, and so I did so. I wouldn't as it was, though, if I had been sure that Sears would hang to me as he said he would. I had just one chance to talk with him, and that on Wednesday morning in the depot, when they left us standing close by a register for a few minutes. I told him if he would stick to me and deny everything, and after a while he said 'Yes,' but I didn't like the way he said it, and so I thought I wouldn't trust him. I had no idea of getting such a sentence. I paid my counsel $170, and had to mortgage my place in Monson to do it. I think I would have done better without them. Now, I suppose my wife will be turned off the place, for she can't raise the mortgage. I am 58 years old, and am satisfied I will never come out of prison alive." Moore did not say he was sorry for the crime, but seemed to be thinking of its effect upon his wife and little girl.

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—Nine candidates have just taken the first and second degrees in the Grange, at the Meadows, Rockland.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

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S. H. Wardwell,	21	00	8
Weller & Libby,	16	00	20
C. H. Merrill,	26	00	20
F. H. Cooledge & Son,	18	00	14

Sheep and Lambs.—Those from the West were all owned by dealers. Sheep costing from 5½@5¾c., Lambs 6¼@6¾c. per lb. live weight. There are but a few sales of Western Sheep and Lambs effected at this market, all being bought for butchers to slaughter.

Swine. Western Fat Hogs are costing from 5¾@6c. per lb. live weight landed at the slaughter houses of Messrs. J. P. Squires & Co., C. H. North and Niles Bros. In our number of sales all the Western Fat Hogs brought into market over the several railroads for the week.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

APPLES—$2 00@2 50 per bbl.; dried, 2@3c per lb.; evaporated 6@7c per lb.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 65@1 85; Yellow Eyes $1 65@1 70.

BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 18@20c; Ball Butter 23c.

Cheese—13@14c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 45 per cwt.

EGGS—15c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $5 78@6 00; Patent 6 00@6 50.

GRAIN—Corn 58@60c; oats 40@45; barley 60c. Rye $1 00.

HAY—$13@15 00.

STRAW—Loose $6@7; pressed $8@$10.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook 15@16c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow and ox hides, 6c; bulls and stags, 4c; calf skins, 8@10c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 60.

LARD—Tierce 6¾@7; Dom. 7¼@8c.

MEAL—Corn 56@58; rye 90@1 00.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 40@50c per bu, cabbages, 1¼c per lb; squash, 2c per lb; turnips, 30c per bushel; beets, 30c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 7@8c; beef per side 8@8½c; ham 10@10½c; fowls 8@10c; lamb 7@8c; mutton 6@6½c; veal 10@12c; spring chickens 12@13c; Turkeys 16@18c; round hog 7c.

SHORTS—$1 10@1 20 per hundred.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

APPLES—Choice Baldwins, $3; evaporated, 12@13c per lb.

BUTTER—20@21c for choice family; creamery, 23@25c.

BEANS—Pea, $1 75@1 85; Yellow Eyes, $1 50@1 65.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, new, 15@15½c; N. Y. Factory, 15@15½c.

FLOUR—Superfine, $2 50@3 50; Spring X and XX, $4 00@4 25; Roller Michigan, $4 00@4 25; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 25@5 50.

FISH—Cod Shore, $3 25@3 50; bank, $2 75@3 00; Scaled herring per box, 16@20c; Mackerel per bbl, Shore No 1, $21 50@25 00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 55@56; oats, 42@43c; cotton seed, car lots, $24 00@25 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $25 00@26 00; sacked bran, car lots, $19 00@21 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $20 00@22 00; middlings, car lots, $20 00@22 00; middlings, bag lots, $21 00@23 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 7¼@7½c per lb; per tub, 7¼@7½c; pail, 7¾@8c.

PROVISIONS—Chickens, 14@15c; fowl, 13@14c; turkeys, 15@16; eggs, 17@18c; potatoes, 60@90; onions, per bbl, $2 25@2 50; pork backs, $18 50@19 00; clear, $18 00@18 50; hams, 12@12½c; covered, 13@13½c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

APPLES—75c@$2 25 per bbl.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $1 25@1 30 per bush.; hand picked do., $1 80@2 00.

BUTTER—Best, 23@25c per lb.; fair to good, 21@22c.

EGGS—15@16c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats, 40c per bushel.

HAY—$12@13 per ton; best bales, $13@14.

CORN—60c; meal, 56c.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 45@50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog per lb., 7@8c. Chicken, 13@15c per lb. Fowl per lb., 8@12c. Turkeys, 15@18c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, March 8.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,000; shipments 1000; market slow; shipping steers 3 50@5 00; stockers and feeders, 2 30@4 10; cows, bulls and mixed at 2 00@4 00; bulls 2 00@3 00.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,000; shipments 5,000; slow and easier; rough and mixed $ 25@5 80; packing and shipping at 5 35@6 00; light at 5 00@5 65; skips at 3 50@4 90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,000; shipments 2000; lower; natives 3 00@4 90; Western 2 65@4 70. Lambs at 4 00@5 50. Texans, 2 25@4 00.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 8.

United States Bonds. 3's,	(reg.)	100½
" " New 4s,	(reg.)	127½
" " 4s,	(coup.)	128¾
" " New 4½	(reg.)	109½
" " 4½	(coup.)	109½
" " Pacific 6s.		118

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, March 8, 1887.

FLOUR. There continues to be a steady market for flour and the demand is fair, but sales have been mostly in small lots, and there is little disposition shown on the part of jobbers or consumers to purchase beyond their immediate wants. The sales of spring wheat patents have been at $4 90@5 35 per barrel; Winter wheat patents $4 75@5 15. Cornmeal is firm at $2 25@2 30 per bbl for kiln dried, and $3 00@3 35 for choice granulated. Rye Flour is selling in small lots at $3 25@3 50. Oat Meal is firm, and we notice sales of fine at $5 00@5 25 and cut at 5 50@6 00 per bbl. Winter wheat rollers at $4 10@4 75; Michigan stone ground flour at $4 00@4 45; Minnesota bakers, $4 00@4 50; western superfine, $2 65@3 50. Winter wheat extras and seconds at $3 00@3 90.

The egg market has ruled steady the past few days, with demand about equal to the supply. Sales of Eastern at 18¾@19 cents and Western at 17½@18 cents per dozen, in large lots.

There is very little change to note in the potato market. The demand from the South has dropped off a little, but it is still of fair proportions, and with the local trade keeps prices steady. Sales of Houlton rose and hebrons at 63 to 65 cents, and other Eastern at 58 to 60 cents. Northern stock range principally from 53 to 55 cents.

GRAIN. Corn is quiet and prices remain firm. Sales of steamer yellow at 53½c; steamer mixed at 51¾@00c; and no grade at 50¾@ 51¼c per bushel; high mixed at 00@00c; per bushel. Oats are quite firm and in fair demand with sales of choice clipped at 41½@43½c. No 1 white and barley 41@42 cents; No. 2 white, 38@39c. No. 3 white at 38@00c, and mixed at 37@38c per bush. On the call no sales, but after the call sales of 5,400 bus cash No 2 white at 37¾c per bu. The closing prices on the call for cash were 37¾c bid and 47¾c, making the settling price 37¾c per bu.

There has been a decided improvement in the butter market the past week. It is safe to say that values are from 2 to 4 cents per pound higher than two or three weeks ago on good to fine butter, and the indications are that most of the serviceable stock will be cleaned up at present rates.

The market is fairly supplied with apples, and prices are unchanged. No. 1 Baldwins rule at $2 25@$2 50 per barrel, with some Maine cars reaching $2 75, in large lots. Second quality range from $1 50@$2 per barrel.

There has been a fair demand for poultry, and Western receipts are cleaning up pretty well at 12@13 cents, with very choice at 14½@14¾ cents. Fowling chickens and turkeys. Fancy Northern chickens command 15@16 cents. Ducks and geese range from 9 to 12 cents per pound.

Hay—The hay market is without improvement and prices are barely maintained. The top price for choice Eastern and Northern is $17 50 per ton in car loads, and most of the sales range lower, say from $14@17. Rye straw moves in a small way at $14@$14 50 per ton, with $15 as an extreme price.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, March 8.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 506, Sheep and lambs 9600, Swine 24 930, Horses 160, number of Western Cattle, 354, Northern Cattle, 80. Eastern Cattle 72.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality $5 37½@5 75; first grade at $4 75@5 25 second quality $4 27½@4 62½; third quality $3 75 @ 4 25; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 00@3 62½.

Brighton Hides 6¼c. per lb.
Brighton Tallow 3c. per lb.
Country Hides, 6c per lb.
Country Tallow 1¾c. per lb.
Calf Skins 8@9c. per lb.
Lamb Skins 85@$1.75 each.
Dairy Skins 25@50c. each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By Number.	lbs live wt.		Live wt.	Average
A. N. Monroe	15	4 75	"	1212
do	14	5 15	"	1363
do	18	5 35	"	1480
do	25	5 25	"	1426
do	16	4 75	"	1133
Farrell&McFlynn	7	5 25	"	1400
do	6	5 00	"	1290

The demands for Western beef Cattle were more active than they were one week ago, and prices obtained were fully ½c. per 100 lbs. higher than the same grades of Cattle sold for one week ago. The supply in market was light, and the quality of the offerings mostly of a good grade of beeves. Most of the Cattle from Maine, which are usually landed at Watertown, were consigned to this market this week on account of restrictions put upon parties driving Milch Cows and Springers over the road by the Cattle Commissioners, on account of the excitement created by the pleuro-pneumonia scare, there being no signs of disease among the live stock brought into market from all sections.

Sheep and Lambs.—Those from the West were all owned by dealers. Sheep costing from 5½@5¾c., Lambs 6¼@6¾c. per lb. live weight. There are but a few sales of Western Sheep and Lambs effected at this market, all being bought for butchers to slaughter.

Swine. Western Fat Hogs are costing from 5¾@6c. per lb. live weight landed at the slaughter houses of Messrs. J. P. Squires & Co., C. H. North and Niles Bros. In our number of sales all the Western Fat Hogs brought into market over the several railroads for the week.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

APPLES—$2 00@2 50 per bbl.; dried, 2@3c per lb.; evaporated 6@7c per lb.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 65@1 85; Yellow Eyes $1 65@1 70.

BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 18@20c; Ball Butter 23c.

Cheese—13@14c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 45 per cwt.

EGGS—15c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $5 78@6 00; Patent 6 00@6 50.

GRAIN—Corn 58@60c; oats 40@45; barley 60c. Rye $1 00.

HAY—$13@15 00.

STRAW—Loose $6@7; pressed $8@$10.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook 15@16c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow and ox hides, 6c; bulls and stags, 4c; calf skins, 8@10c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 60.

LARD—Tierce 6¾@7; Dom. 7¼@8c.

MEAL—Corn 56@58; rye 90@1 00.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 40@50c per bu, cabbages, 1¼c per lb; squash, 2c per lb; turnips, 30c per bushel; beets, 30c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 7@8c; beef per side 8@8½c; ham 10@10½c; fowls 8@10c; lamb 7@8c; mutton 6@6½c; veal 10@12c; spring chickens 12@13c; Turkeys 16@18c; round hog 7c.

SHORTS—$1 10@1 20 per hundred.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

APPLES—Choice Baldwins, $3; evaporated, 12@13c per lb.

BUTTER—20@21c for choice family; creamery, 23@25c.

BEANS—Pea, $1 75@1 85; Yellow Eyes, $1 50@1 65.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, new, 15@15½c; N. Y. Factory, 15@15½c.

FLOUR—Superfine, $2 50@3 50; Spring X and XX, $4 00@4 25; Roller Michigan, $4 00@4 25; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 25@5 50.

FISH—Cod Shore, $3 25@3 50; bank, $2 75@3 00; Scaled herring per box, 16@20c; Mackerel per bbl, Shore No 1, $21 50@25 00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 55@56; oats, 42@43c; cotton seed, car lots, $24 00@25 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $25 00@26 00; sacked bran, car lots, $19 00@21 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $20 00@22 00; middlings, car lots, $20 00@22 00; middlings, bag lots, $21 00@23 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 7¼@7½c per lb; per tub, 7¼@7½c; pail, 7¾@8c.

PROVISIONS—Chickens, 14@15c; fowl, 13@14c; turkeys, 15@16; eggs, 17@18c; potatoes, 60@90; onions, per bbl, $2 25@2 50; pork backs, $18 50@19 00; clear, $18 00@18 50; hams, 12@12½c; covered, 13@13½c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

APPLES—75c@$2 25 per bbl.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $1 25@1 30 per bush.; hand picked do., $1 80@2 00.

BUTTER—Best, 23@25c per lb.; fair to good, 21@22c.

EGGS—15@16c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats, 40c per bushel.

HAY—$12@13 per ton; best bales, $13@14.

CORN—60c; meal, 56c.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 45@50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog per lb., 7@8c. Chicken, 13@15c per lb. Fowl per lb., 8@12c. Turkeys, 15@18c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, March 8.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,000; shipments 1000; market slow; shipping steers 3 50@5 00; stockers

Poetry.

Grandmother's Bible.

"So you've brought me this costly Bible,
With its covers so grand and gay;
You thought I must need a new one
On my eighty-first birthday, you say;
Yes, mine is a worn-out volume,
Grown ragged and yellow with age,
With finger-prints thick on the margin;
But there's never a missing page.

"And the finger-prints call back my wee ones
That learning a verse to repeat;
And again, in the twilight, their faces
Look up to me, eagerly sweet.
It has pencil marks pointed in silence
To words I have hid in my heart;
And the lessons so hard in the learning,
Once learned, can never depart.

"There's the verse your grandfather spoke of
The very night that he died:
'When I shall wake in His likeness
I, too, shall be satisfied.'
And here, inside the old cover,
In a date; it is faded and dim,
For I wrote it the day the good Pastor
Baptized you—'tis an old woman's whim

"That beside the pearl-gates he is waiting,
And when by-and-by I shall go,
That he will lead me into that kingdom,
As into this one below.
And under that date, little Mary,
Write another one when I die;
Then keep both Bibles and read them;
God bless you, child, why should you cry?

"Your gift is a beauty, my dearie,
With its paper-lace cards of gold.
Put it carefully into that drawer;
I shall keep it till death; but the old—
Just leave it close by on the table,
And then you may bring me a light,
And I'll read a sweet psalm from its pages
To think of, if wakeful to-night."

Our Story Teller.

THE CRISES IN TWO LIVES.

A Temperance Tale.

IN TWO NUMBERS.—NUMBER ONE.

"There they come! there they come!" shouted Dick Langly, as he and his two sisters, with faces pressed against the parlor windows, watched a carriage draw up before the door.

"That's Fred!" he cried again; "I knew he would get out first. And there's Amy, and Uncle John and Aunt Ruth. Hurrah!"

And away he scampered to the hall, followed by the girls. For a few moments there was great excitement, for Mr. and Mrs. Langly had come upon the scene, and everybody was talking at once, the only thing clearly understood being that the Langlys were delighted to welcome their relatives, who had come all the way from Minnesota to spend the holiday season in New York with them.

The confusion of tongues continued while wraps were being removed, Dick's voice, however, making itself heard above the others.

"You ought to have been here Christmas!" he shouted to Fred and Amy.

"Papa was taken sick, you know, just as we were ready to start," said Amy.

"Yes, I know; it was too bad! We had the jolliest time! Over a hundred boys and girls, and a present on the tree for every one!"

"—And don't you think," interrupted Sue Langly in a half whisper, "there were little bottles of champagne hanging from the branches, and Hugh Edmonds stole them all off and drank the champagne and got tipsy, and he was just the greatest fun!"

"What a guy he did make of himself!" exclaimed Dick, laughing.

"But he got a dreadful scolding from his father," added Sue.

"Well, he deserved it," said Dick; "a fellow ought to know when he has enough of such stuff."

"Come, children," said Mrs Langly, approaching the group, "there will be plenty of time for talk this evening. You must go now and dress for dinner. We only invited a few of your old friends to-day"—she added, turning to her sister-in-law.

"But the big dinner comes off to-morrow," interrupted Dick; "all the solid sister is to be brought from the bank, and the menu is printed in gold on tinted satin, and coat"—

"There, Dick," said his mother, patting him on the head, "you need not go into all the details. I am very sorry Ruth, especially for the children, that you could not get here before Christmas, but we will try and make your New Year's doubly pleasant. We shall receive, of course, a few afternoon, when you will meet your old friends, and then at 8 o'clock our usual large New Year's dinner party comes off. But we must go now, or we shall be late."

And Mrs. Langly piloted the party up stairs, and after showing her guests to their rooms, hurried her own children off to change their dresses.

Mr. Langly was much attached to his sister, Mrs. Grover, and the families kept up quite a regular interchange of visits, so that the children were all well acquainted, and in this especial holiday visit they anticipated an unusual amount of enjoyment.

A table was set apart for the young folks in the dining-room, and it was a merry group which gathered around it when summoned to dinner.

"What is that I see on the children's table?" asked Mrs. Grover of her brother, next whom she was seated. "It surely is not a decanter of wine?"

"Why not?" he answered, smiling; "do you object?"

"You are joking, Richard," said his sister gravely. "You would not give wine to those children!"

He laughed, and turning to the company, said: "My good sister here has caught the Western Temperance fever. She is afraid of the demoralizing effect of that decanter on the children's table. It is filled with only the palest kind of sherry, and would not harm a gosling. Let me fill your glass, Ruth?"

"No, thank you," she said; and then for the first time noticed three or four wineglasses at the plate of each guest. "I had forgotten your old ways," she added; "and must have a talk with you sometime. But, indeed, I wish you would have that decanter removed from the other table."

"Well," he said, "I believe the surest way to make a man temperate is to accustom him from childhood to the taste of good wines. He learns to be critical as well as moderate, and unless he is a very weak creature, indeed, he always knows when he has had enough, and stops there."

"Alas! I fear there should be so many weak ones!" said Mrs. Grover.

Her brother smiled as he ordered the decanter to be taken away from the children's table. "The order was obeyed, but Master Dick protested that he could not eat his dinner without his wine, and to his father's amusement succeeded in filling his glass in spite of the servant's effort to prevent him.

"Richard," asked Mrs. Grover in a low tone, "have you heard anything lately of cousin Walter?"

"Not for several months," he answered. "He was then in Albany, going to the dogs as fast as he could—a common drunkard. I am sorry for his family, but of course we had to give them up long ago."

"Poor Walter!" said Mrs. Grover; "what a brilliant young man he was! And poor Nellie! do you remember how pretty and how happy she looked on her wedding-day? Ah, Richard! Walter was brought up to be accustomed to his wine."

"Nonsense!" replied Mr. Langly, coloring a little; "he was always a weak simpleton in everything, so easily persuaded; that was the trouble."

Before Mrs. Grover could reply, a handsome youth of eighteen entered the room, and apologized for his late coming. With evident pride, Mr. Langly presented him: "Prince Hal, the heir of the house," he said; and the young man affectionately greeted his relatives, and bowing gracefully to the rest of the company, seated himself, and at once tossed off a glass of wine poured for him by the servant.

Mrs. Grover observed a tired look on his face, and dark lines under his eyes, and remarked to her brother: "Hal is not looking well."

"Oh, he is well enough," answered Mr. Langly, "he has been dissipating a little too much these holiday times, that is all. He is a fine boy, Ruth, a fine boy—never gave us a moment's anxiety—just as good a gold!"—and he looked lovingly at his son.

The dinner party, though a gay one, was anything but pleasant to Mr. and Mrs. Grover, who grieved to see not only their other guests, but host and hostess, and worse still their young son, use the different kinds of wine with a freedom which showed that they were indeed accustomed to it. Ruth Grover's heart ached for the boy who arose from the table with such a flushed face and excited manner, and soon made himself conspicuous by his silly utterances. Was it possible that his parents did not see his danger?

The servants had asked to go out that evening, as their duties would keep them in all the next day, so the dining-room was closed as soon as the guests left it, and the children were sent to the nursery, where with Hal in charge, they were given leave to enjoy themselves as they pleased. But when, at ten o'clock, Mrs. Grover went up to send the younger ones off to bed, Hal was sound asleep on the sofa, and she thought it best not to disturb him. Just before midnight, the guests all gone, she looked into the nursery, but seeing it dark closed the door, and followed her sister-in-law to their children's room, to see that they were properly covered; for the snow which had been gently falling all day, was now coming down more heavily, and a cold wind was driving the icy particles even through closed sashes and blinds.

"I suppose Hal was tired out romping with the children, and has gone to bed," said Mrs. Langly.

But he was not in his bed, nor was he in the house. He lay asleep in the nursery long after the children left it, and then awaking looked at his watch, and to his surprise found it was approaching midnight. He had promised to meet a gay party of young fellows at ten o'clock, at a fashionable club-house down town, where they were to see the old year out in style. He had slept past the appointed time, thanks to his father's wine, but it was not too late yet. He could easily reach the club before twelve o'clock. Turning off the gas, he went quietly down stairs, put on his overcoat and hat, and not caring to disturb the family by opening the front door, he groped his way to the dining-room, from which a French window opened upon a narrow side porch leading to the street. There was light enough from the still bright fire in the grate to prevent him from stumbling over the chairs; and opening the window, he unfastened the outer shutters, and reclosed them as he stepped out, and then, shivering a little as the icy flakes touched his face, he walked briskly away to join his friends.

"God help the poor on such a night as this!" said Mrs. Langly, as she tucked the warm blankets around her two little girls. "I often think, Ruth, how very thankful we ought to be that our children have every comfort. I can imagine nothing more dreadful for a mother than to see her little children suffering with cold or hunger."

At that very hour, only a few streets away, another mother stood over her sleeping children, little girls, too, just out of babyhood—six and eight years old. But with what a different expression this mother's eyes rested upon her darlings, and how different were all their surroundings. A small room on the ground floor of a wretched tenement house, with only the rudest and most scanty furnishing, no fire, and the place made, if possible, more gloomy by the dim light from a tallow candle.

"My poor little ones," murmured the mother, "how glad I am that you can sleep!" And she bound the wind blown shoe too drew the cover more closely over them, but it was no soft, fleecy blanket—only a much worn quilt with little warmth left in it, and that the children had lain down in the clothes they wore during the day, they must have suffered. The mother turned away, her eyes full of tears, and resumed her seat at the table, upon which lay a palette and brushes and a half painted china plaque, evidently just finished. She took up a brush to add a few little touches to her work, when a stamping of feet at the outer door startled her, and she had barely time to gather up and place in the table drawer all the evidences of what she had been doing, when her own door flew open, and a tall muscular man with a red and bloated face staggered into the room, and made a feeble effort to shake the snow from his coat.

"Oh, Walter!" gasped the woman, clasping her hands and gazing at him with a look of mingled pity and reproach.

"Don't look at me that way;" he said roughly, "but get me some supper; I'm hungry."

"There is not a morsel of anything to eat in the cupboard," she answered.

"Then go out and get something," he said, reeling towards her.

"It is very late," she answered, "and I have no money."

"Walter!" she added, after a pause, "what did you promise me this morning?"

"I don't know and I don't care what I promised; I want supper and you've got to get it. I know you have something hidden away for those—those"—even in his drunkenness the word came hesitatingly—"those brats"—and he glanced angrily at the bed.

"Walter, how can you?" exclaimed his wife. "What I have saved for them you would not eat, and if you would, I would not give it to you. They shall not go hungry that you may be fed"—and there was a flash in her eyes and a bitterness in her tone that told she meant what she said.

"They sha'n't, eh?" he shouted, catching at the bedpost to steady himself; "they sha'n't go hungry to feed me, eh! Then, my lady, they sha'n't stay here—that's all! Come out of this!" he yelled, catching hold of one of the children.

The mother sprang forward, but he pushed her away, and so roughly, that she staggered against the table, fell, and striking her temple against the sharp corner of the stove, lost consciousness of everything. The children, awakened by the noise, started up and screamed at the sight of their father's angry countenance.

"Out of this, I say!" he again shouted; "I'll have no more nonsense!"

And clutching a trembling child with each hand, he shoved the two before him out of the room, and, in spite of their cries and tears, out into the cold, stormy night.

And that man was their father, and had once loved them and shielded them carefully from every rude blast; nay, he loved them now when he was himself, and not possessed by the demon that was fast eating out his heart and brains, changing the once genial, brilliant companion into a loathsome brute.

He turned back into his wretched room, gave only a stupid glance at his prostrate wife, and then fell on the bed still warm from the forms of his innocent children, and slept the drunkard's sleep.

And life returning to his poor wife, she heard his loud breathing, and smelt the foul fumes which had already poisoned the atmosphere of the room. Slowly she dragged herself to her feet, and then realizing what had occurred, she turned quickly to the bed, gave one searching look, then darted towards it, fell over it, even uttered the wretch whose appearance drove the thought of murder into her heart—searched under the bed, in the small closet, everywhere; then out into the cold, barren passageway—then, wild with fear, back again to the bedside, where she vainly tried to arouse the stupefied man whom only ten years before she had, with a blissful flutter at her heart, vowed to love and honor until death should them part. Love! Great heavens! what was there to love in that bloated, red face, with its unkempt hair and beard; in that slovenly form, with clothes stained and begrimed with the mud and filth of the places where he had fallen and wallowed? Honor! Mockery? Was there anything left in that man's mind or heart that she could honor?—was there on his countenance one trace of the soul within him? A wild desire to throttle him as he lay there helpless seized her, but it was like a flash of powder gone in an instant, and instead, she gave him a look of profoundest pity as she snatched her shawl and hood and wandered forth to seek her children. As she stepped into the street, so still with that peculiar stillness which accompanies a snow storm, the bells all over the great city were pealing forth a welcome to the New Year. But the frightened mother scarcely heard them as, wading ankle deep through the snow-fields, she made her way to the nearest police station to beg for aid to find her children. Again and again she asked herself what could have become of them? That they had died from their father's wrath she did not doubt, but in her fiercest thoughts against him she did not go so far as to accuse him of having forced them out of doors. Cruel as he had at times been to her, he had hitherto spared his children, until she had come to have a comforting belief that even in his most stupid as well as in his most violent moments he was sensible of the claim their helplessness forced upon him. She was a high-strung and impulsive woman, and had she known the truth, it may well be doubted if her reason would have been left so undisturbed in his drunken sleep. Well was it for her, as for him, that a remnant of faith in him still clung to her.

While she was making all the speed she could towards the police station, her two poor babies were struggling through the snow, unmindful of their uncovered heads and scanty clothing—scarcely feeling the wind so benumbed at first, and finally so used as far away from their father as possible, to the latter's violence. Their little hands were soon so cold that they could not feel each other's touch, and they walked on in silence, the time the table spread as for a feast, and at the same moment she became conscious of an odor that was associated with all the misery of her young life, an odor which almost sickened her with its apprehension, and which she had grown to loathe and fear. Not understanding from whence it came, she thought some man like her father was in the room, and in the first moment of her terror she seized her little sister and would have fled from the place, but Nellie was not easy to move, and the delay caused by her resistance gave Grace an opportunity to see that there was really no one there; and then, grown bolder, she looked at the table, and the numerous empty and half-empty wine-glasses gave her the clew to the poison which tainted the atmosphere. It brought her father so vividly before her that she almost felt his rough hand on her shoulder, and his foul breath on her cheek. A feeling of suffocation seized her, and without any thought of what the consequences might be, only eager to get out of that dreadful room, she opened a wide folding-door and entered a large parlor, dimly lighted like the dining room from the open grate fire whose glow, touching gilt picture frames and crystal brackets and chandeliers, made the place look like a veritable fairy palace to the wondering eyes of the little girl. There was no odor there save from the spicy evergreens that festooned the walls, and quickly returning to Nellie, Grace drew the drowsy child into the grand room, closed the wide door tight, and lying down with her sister on the thick, soft carpet, tried to think what they were to do when daylight should come and force them to leave their comfortable quarters. But the poor young mind did not wander far in its speculations. Blessed sleep came to the weary eyes, and the two homeless babes, locked in each other's arms, dreamed only pleasant dreams.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Young Folks' Column.

My Grandfather's Goat.

Dear old Grandfather Wood
Has a black nanny goat,
And the way he got her you see,
His grandchild sent her to him on the boat.

He feeds her on turnips and hay,
And she eats them as fast as she can,
She gives him a cup of milk each day,
And he calls her Topsy Nan.

My grandfather went to feed her one day,
And where do you think he found her?
Why she stood on a barrel to reach the hay,
And he told her he ought to pound her.

But then he would not, for he never is cross
To any dumb beast from a mouse to a horse,
And to his goat, cat and hens he talks every day,
And they know and love him, as well they may.

And this little black goat will frisk and play
About him wherever he comes in her way,
And she kicks up her heels in goatish play,
To show how she loves him in her own queer way.

She stood on her hind legs by the window one day,
And looked at the baby as much as to say:
"If you have no objection I should very much like
To come in and dine with you this very cold night."

Then grandsire said: "Tops, that never will do,
If you come in there you will track on the floor."
And now, dear little children
I can tell you no more.

Written by my seven-year-old grandchild, L.

My school has closed now, I am sorry for I like to go to school so much. I study at home every day; I read in the fourth reader. I like to draw very much; I am drawing a good deal on my slate. I went to church last winter with papa, but it's too far to walk this winter; I live one and one-half mile from the church. For pets, I have now 2 kittens, a doll, 3 birds and a bug. We have quite a number of hens. Other little girls tell what they do, so I will: I can sweep, dust, pick up after baby, hang out clothes, feed the hens, bring in eggs, sew, and knit plain knitting, knit two kinds of edging, wash dishes, and clear off the table, set the table and make gingerbread. I love to help mother for she has a great deal to do. I saw not long ago in our column, a little girl said she would like to have the girls join the Band of Hope. I should like to join myself if I could, and am old enough. I think I know what Bertie A. Moody's riddle is. It's teeth and tongue, is it not? I'll close by sending one: Little brown house with meat, no door to go in and eat. I was 9 years old last Christmas. ANNIE M. RIDER.

Holden.

Ma said I might write for the *Farmer*. I am a big boy ten years old. I have worn pants four years. My father is dead. I live with Mr. Lord's family. They have a little boy, his name is Joe. For pets we have a dog, his name is Jack; a colt whose name is Fred; a yearling calf, six sheep, one pair of them are buffaloes, they havn't got any horns. We have lots of fun playing with them; we yoke them all six up together and put them on a sled, and go way off in the woods and get great big loads of wood. We have a little playmate, her name is Lizzie. She is eight years old; she is real smart, she goes out every night and helps the hired man, Paris, unharness the horse team. I will close by sending you some riddles: Pray tell us, ladies, if you can, who is that highly-favored man, who, though he's married many a wife may be a bachelor all his life? It opens like a barn door and shuts like a trap, guess all night and you can't guess that. What is that which is too much for one, enough for two, but nothing at all for three? CALEB GILLPATRICK.

My papa has taken the *Maine Farmer* five or six years. I have been interested in reading the children's letters, so thought I would write one myself this week. I have been to school thirteen weeks and my teacher's name is John Merrill, and a very nice teacher he is. My studies were reading, arithmetic, geography, spelling and writing. Some of you tell about your pets, I will tell you. I have a pet cow heifer, her name is Daisy, which I lead to the brook every day to drink, quite a long way from our house; she is very kind and gentle. I have two sisters and one brother; their names are Lillian May, Alice Bell and Walter Ervin. My oldest sister works in a store at Cambridge, Mass.; my other sister and brother are at home, and went to school; we are allowed to make what we like of dolls, also a china tea set to play with. Since our school has closed we entertain ourselves by playing games, Slicebird's Lumps with every breath and expel them feeling no effect, unless our systems be in a condition to invite an attack. It would be well if we feared disease in any form, enough to cause us to take due precautions against its approach. Doing this, not only our homes but our barns would receive more attention, and we should realize that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. In connection with the above, read the following from the *Medical Record* in relation to tubercular contagion through the medium of chickens:

"It seems to be a fact pretty well established that tuberculosis can be transmitted by milk and infected animal food of certain kinds, though examples of the latter method of contagion are not yet very numerous. Whether this source of danger is considerable interest and not without practical importance, was recently communicated to the *Société des Sciences Médicales de Garmat, by Dr. DeLamalleride*:

"A little hamlet of ten cottages, isolated in the midst of a large forest and always hitherto free from any cases of tuberculosis, a young soldier returned home affected with pulmonary phthisis. His wife also became tuberculous, and gave birth to a child who speedily showed evidence of hereditary tuberculosis. Another woman in the same hamlet presented in her turn the evidences of incipient phthisis. She had no intercourse with the first cases, but had eaten of eleven chickens which had died in the yard of the soldier's house. The chickens were cooked but little before being eaten. The autopsy of another of the same flock showed tubercular lesions of the intestines, and the tubercle bacilli were found in great numbers. These chickens would thus seem to have been the means of conveying the specific virus, having themselves been tuberculosis from eating the sputa from the affected individuals. This observation possesses a three-fold interest, as showing the possibility of transmitting the contagion of tuberculosis from man to man, from man to animals, and from animals to man."

How Many Eggs to a Hen.

At this season of the year there is great danger that, in the anxiety to get early chicks, too many eggs will be given the setting hens. With the cold days of March before us it will not do to give too many.

It must be borne in mind that every time the hen moves, the eggs are rolled about, those on the outside being drawn in towards the center, and those in the center pushed to the outside. If there be any more than the hen can keep at the necessary degree of temperature, no matter in what part of the nest they may be, then surely these will be chilled, and, in the changing about, there is great danger that the vitality of the whole may be destroyed. For the present, seven to nine eggs are as many as should be given a hen. We shall make haste by going slowly.

If with nine eggs we can get seven or eight chicks, it surely is a better policy than to give them thirteen and have all but two or three chilled. March 1st, we had a hen come off bringing six chicks, from a setting of thirteen eggs. Such a hatch would not have been possible with thirteen eggs, for she was in an out-building away from the fire. With the sudden changes, and the cold days that may be expected during March and the first of April, it will pay to reduce the number to seven or nine, and then to make the nests warm, and keep out the cold.

What ails my hens? I have a flock of 18, mostly pullets. Last spring one was taken lame, so was the use of her legs, and can only flutter along, and now there are three more the same way. Their legs look well, their feed has been Indian meal, corn, wheat, barley, oats, meat scraps, the waste from the table, ground bone and grass clover, and a dust bath of ashes, occasionally cayenne or sulphur in their feed. They have had the free use of the stable and roost in the loft, up two flights of stairs.

South Lewiston. E. T. WHITTIER.

The trouble is a weakness in the bones of the legs, and may be caused by a number of things, but in this case it would seem more plausible that it was caused by the hens flying down into the barn floor. If liberally fed they get plenty of exercise, and hearty, which would increase the danger of injury to the feet and legs in flying from their high roost. Confine them in a pen with the roost twenty inches from the floor, and reduce the quantity of food, increasing the supply of bone, not only by feeding the cracked bone, but also by mixing bone meal in the cooked food. Give oats and wheat, whole and ground for a time, and vegetables every day, and the trouble will gradually disappear. Don't give stimulants, such as condition powders and cayenne pepper to healthy fowl. The excessive use of these agents would produce a diseased condition very soon.

The Poor Man's "Main Stay."

It has been often said that poultry keeping is the poor man's "main stay." Ordinarily, there is more or less profit in every hen, and the better she is cared for, the more certain the profits. This principle is as well established in the culture of poultry, as it is in any other industry.

Few sane persons, nowadays, but will acknowledge there is profit in keeping domestic fowls. The force of public opinion, coupled with individual exertions, has brought about this change. But it is a well known fact that domestic poultry has been greatly undervalued in past years as a means of entertaining study and pecuniary benefit. There is much pleasure in keeping fowls, even though we do not look for profit. But the cottager of slender means, who depends even though his occasional day's work, would be greatly benefitted by raising poultry. The poor farmer, too, who gets deeper in debt year after year, because his grocer's bill is more than his wheat or oat sales, could, if he but rightly managed, be able to keep himself above board, by the sales of eggs and fowls. The mechanic or laborer, even though his premises are no larger than his dwelling, could keep a dozen or so hens to advantage, without costing him much for their keeping.—*Poultry Monthly.*

Poultry Department.

Disease Among the Hens.

Mr. Editor: In view of the present agitation among the cattle men, I want to ask if you have ever seen anything like it in the poultry yards?

It is no use to magnify our ills, for cattle have died of disease ever since the world was, and disease is more or less contagious in whatever form it may appear. The dread of consumption as a disease is everywhere present, but of its contagion no one cherishes a thought. It would be well if we could realize the dangers, and at the same time practice the means of prevention. Tuberculosis is a terrible name, and consequently we magnify the dangers which attend it. Our first duty is to disabuse our minds of needless fears, so that we may act intelligently in ridding ourselves of this and other diseases. Coming now to the question of our correspondent, we would say that we have many times examined hens that have died with this disease. Saying this should cause no alarm, for out of every flock a certain per cent. are expected to die yearly. They die of various diseases, and among these we find consumption. Whenever specimens have been sent for examination, we have reported the disease as we found it. Tubercles in various stages have been found, but they indicated only the progress of the disease, which is so well known and justly dreaded. The causes are the same everywhere, whether in the barn, poultry yard or dwelling. Want of proper exercise, ventilation or overwork will put the system in condition to be attacked by the active germs of this disease. Anything that reduces the vitality renders the system less able to resist an attack. This may come as the result of too close inbreeding, or the bringing together of males and females which have inherited the tendency to lung diseases. Accepting this, and the fact cannot be denied, the importance of cleanliness and ventilation in our poultry houses cannot be too strongly urged. The flocks that are most healthful are those that are kept busy at work where the air is free from any impure taint. The excrement is loaded with these active germs, and should not be allowed to remain in the house soon become affected. All waste, dead and decaying matter is throwing off continually these living germs. We take them into our lungs with every breath and expel them feeling no effect, unless our systems be in a condition to invite an attack. It would be well if we feared disease in any form, enough to cause us to take due precautions against its approach. Doing this, not only our homes but our barns would receive more attention, and we should realize that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. In connection with the above, read the following from the *Medical Record* in relation to tubercular contagion through the medium of chickens:

"It seems to be a fact pretty well established that tuberculosis can be transmitted by milk and infected animal food of certain kinds, though examples of the latter method of contagion are not yet very numerous. Whether this source of danger is considerable interest and not without practical importance, was recently communicated to the *Société des Sciences Médicales de Garmat, by Dr. DeLamalleride*:

"A little hamlet of ten cottages, isolated in the midst of a large forest and always hitherto free from any cases of tuberculosis, a young soldier returned home affected with pulmonary phthisis. His wife also became tuberculous, and gave birth to a child who speedily showed evidence of hereditary tuberculosis. Another woman in the same hamlet presented in her turn the evidences of incipient phthisis. She had no intercourse with the first cases, but had eaten of eleven chickens which had died in the yard of the soldier's house. The chickens were cooked but little before being eaten. The autopsy of another of the same flock showed tubercular lesions of the intestines, and the tubercle bacilli were found in great numbers. These chickens would thus seem to have been the means of conveying the specific virus, having themselves been tuberculosis from eating the sputa from the affected individuals. This observation possesses a three-fold interest, as showing the possibility of transmitting the contagion of tuberculosis from man to man, from man to animals, and from animals to man."

How Many Eggs to a Hen.

At this season of the year there is great danger that, in the anxiety to get early chicks, too many eggs will be given the setting hens. With the cold days of March before us it will not do to give too many.

It must be borne in mind that every time the hen moves, the eggs are rolled about, those on the outside being drawn in towards the center, and those in the center pushed to the outside. If there be any more than the hen can keep at the necessary degree of temperature, no matter in what part of the nest they may be, then surely these will be chilled, and, in the changing about, there is great danger that the vitality of the whole may be destroyed. For the present, seven to nine eggs are as many as should be given a hen. We shall make haste by going slowly.

If with nine eggs we can get seven or eight chicks, it surely is a better policy than to give them thirteen and have all but two or three chilled. March 1st, we had a hen come off bringing six chicks, from a setting of thirteen eggs. Such a hatch would not have been possible with thirteen eggs, for she was in an out-building away from the fire. With the sudden changes, and the cold days that may be expected during March and the first of April, it will pay to reduce the number to seven or nine, and then to make the nests warm, and keep out the cold.

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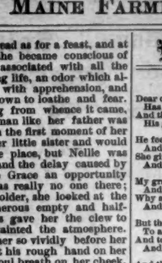
Yours for Health



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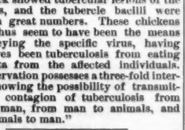

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